# Former countries in Europe after 1815 (105 states)

By Alexander Altenhof - Own work. Source of Information:Historical atlases– Map "1815 - L'Europe apès le Congrès de Vienne" (Author unknown)(Link)– Ramsay Muir, George Philip (ed.): Philip's New School Atlas of Universal History, George Philip & Son, Ltd., London 1928– Dr. Walter Leisering (ed.): Putzger Historischer Weltatlas, Cornelsen Verlag, Berlin 1992, ISBN 3-464-00176-8– Bayerischer Schulbuch-Verlag (ed.): Großer Historischer Weltatlas, Dritter Teil, Neuzeit, Bayerischer Schulbuch-Verlag, München 1981, ISBN 3-7627-6021-7.– Prof. Dr. Hans-Erich Stier, Prof. Dr. Ernst Kirsten a. o. (ed.): Großer Atlas zur Weltgeschichte, Orbis Verlag, München 1990, ISBN 3-7627-6021-7Other publications– Reinhard Stauber: Der Wiener Kongress, Böhlau Verlag, Wien/Köln/Weimar 2014, ISBN 978-3-8252-4095-0– Thierry Lentz: 1815. Der Wiener Kongress und die Neugründung Europas, Siedler Verlag, München 2014, ISBN 978-3-8275-0027-4, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=50255845

East Prussian Regierungsbezirk Allenstein (red), established in 1905

# Allenstein

Regierungsbezirk Allenstein was a Regierungsbezirk, or government region, of the Prussian province of East Prussia from 1905 until 1945. The regional capital was Allenstein (present-day Olsztyn). The territory today is part of the Polish Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship.

The government region was created on 1 November 1905 as the third East Prussian Regierungsbezirk out of the southern districts of the two original administrative regions Gumbinnen and Königsberg, which had been established in 1815. It comprised the south of the former Duchy of Prussia; the lands of the Allenstein and Rößel districts had belonged to the Prince-Bishopric of Warmia, annexed by Prussia in 1772.
In 1920 East Prussian plebiscite 1920 all the Allenstein Region plus the District of Oletzko (de) was part of the Allenstein Plebiscite precinct, with the electorate voting for remaining with Germany by more than 97%.
In 1945 following World War II, Regierungsbezirk Allenstein was dissolved when East Prussia was partitioned between the Republic of Poland and the Soviet Union (Kaliningrad Oblast) according to the resolutions at the Potsdam Conference.

## Almost a country 1920

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Duchy_of_Anhalt_1863-1918_en.svg

# Duchy of Anhalt
## Herzogtum Anhalt

## 1806–1918

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# Republic of Armenia

Հայաստանի Հանրապետութիւն
1918–1920

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# Austrian Empire

1804–1867

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Government Absolute monarchy

Emperor

- 1804–1835 Francis I
- 1835–1848 Ferdinand I
- 1848–1867 Franz Joseph I

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# Austria-Hungary↓

1867–1918

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Kingdoms and countries of Austria-Hungary:
Cisleithania (Empire of Austria[6]): 1. Bohemia, 2. Bukovina, 3. Carinthia, 4. Carniola, 5. Dalmatia, 6. Galicia, 7. Küstenland, 8. Lower Austria, 9. Moravia, 10. Salzburg, 11. Silesia, 12. Styria, 13. Tyrol, 14. Upper Austria, 15. Vorarlberg;
Transleithania (Kingdom of Hungary[6]): 16. Hungary proper 17. Croatia-Slavonia; 18. Bosnia and Herzegovina (Austro-Hungarian condominium)

Avar Khanate
Khanate
Early 13th century–1864

# Azerbaijan Democratic Republic

آذربایجان خلق جومهوریتی

Azərbaycan Demokratik Respublikası

1918–1920

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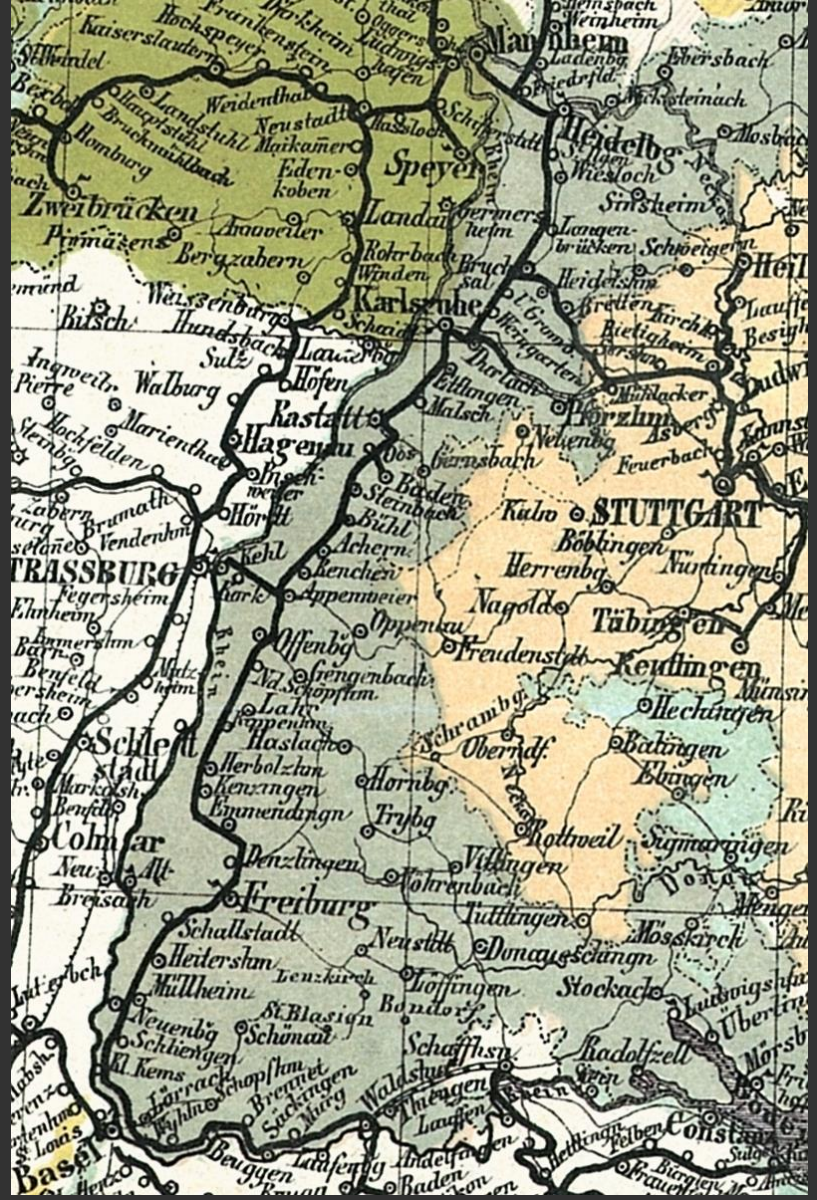


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# Grand Duchy of Baden

Großherzogtum Baden
State of the Confederation of the Rhine (1806–1813)
State of the German Confederation (1815–1866)
Federal State of the German Empire (1871–1918)
1806–1918

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:German_Empire_-_Bavaria_(1871).svg

Kingdom of Bavaria
Königreich Bayern
Electorate of the Holy Roman Empire (1805–1806)
State of the Confederation of the Rhine (1806–13)
State of the German Confederation (1815–66)
Federal State of the German Empire (1871–1918)
1805–1918

# Kingdom of Bavaria

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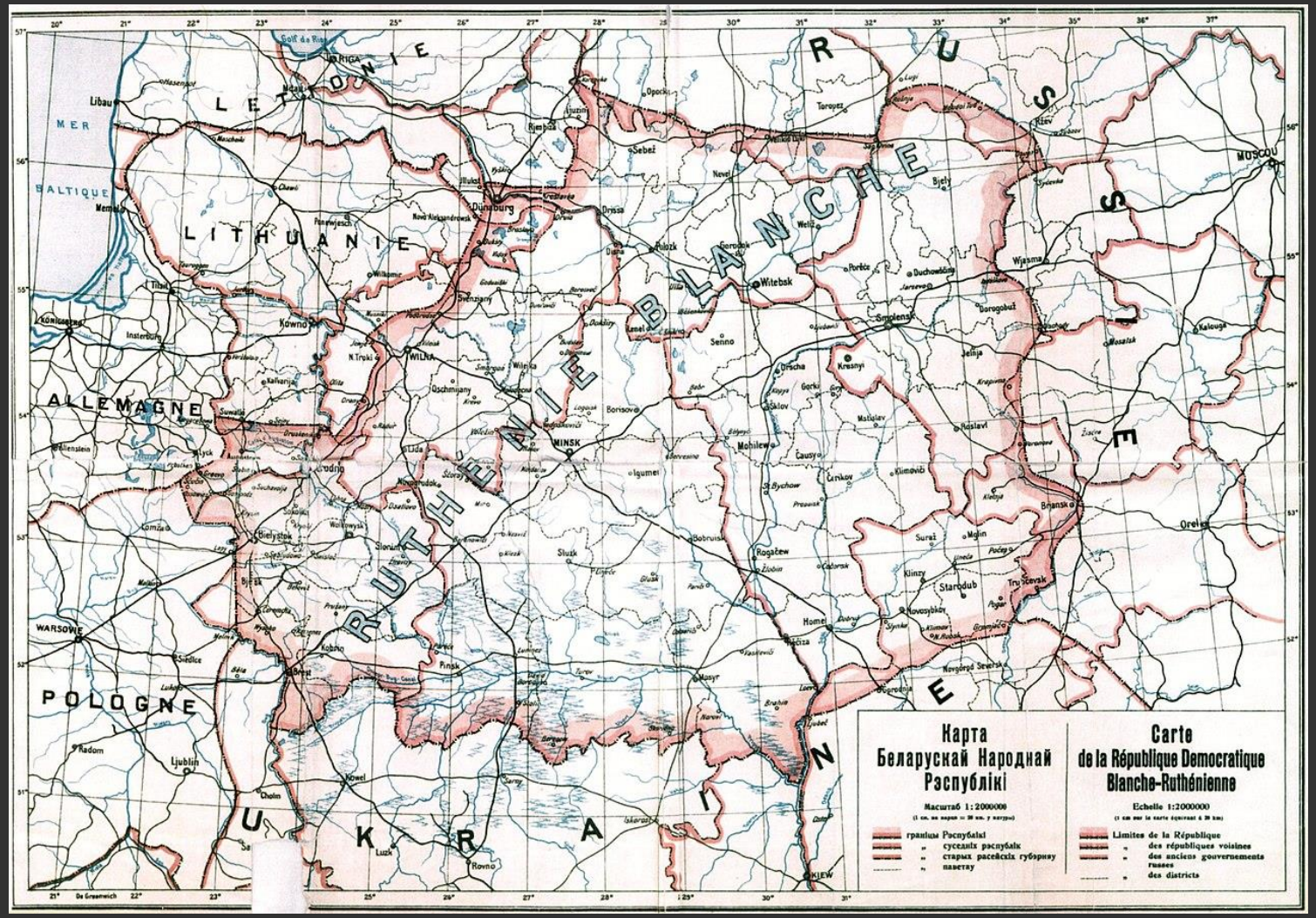
# Year 1918 – 1920

# British goverment

# Batumi

Batumi (Georgian: ბათუმი [bɑtʰumi]) is the second-largest city of Georgia, located on the coast of the Black Sea in the country's southwest.[2] Situated in a subtropical zone near the foot of the Lesser Caucasus Mountains, Batumi is a popular tourist destination known for its varying weather–it is a bustling seaside resort during warm seasons, but it can get entirely covered in snow during winter. Much of Batumi's economy revolves around tourism and gambling, but the city is also an important sea port and includes industries like shipbuilding, food processing and light manufacturing. Since 2010, Batumi has been transformed by the construction of modern high-rise buildings, as well as the restoration of classical 19th-century edifices lining its historic Old Town

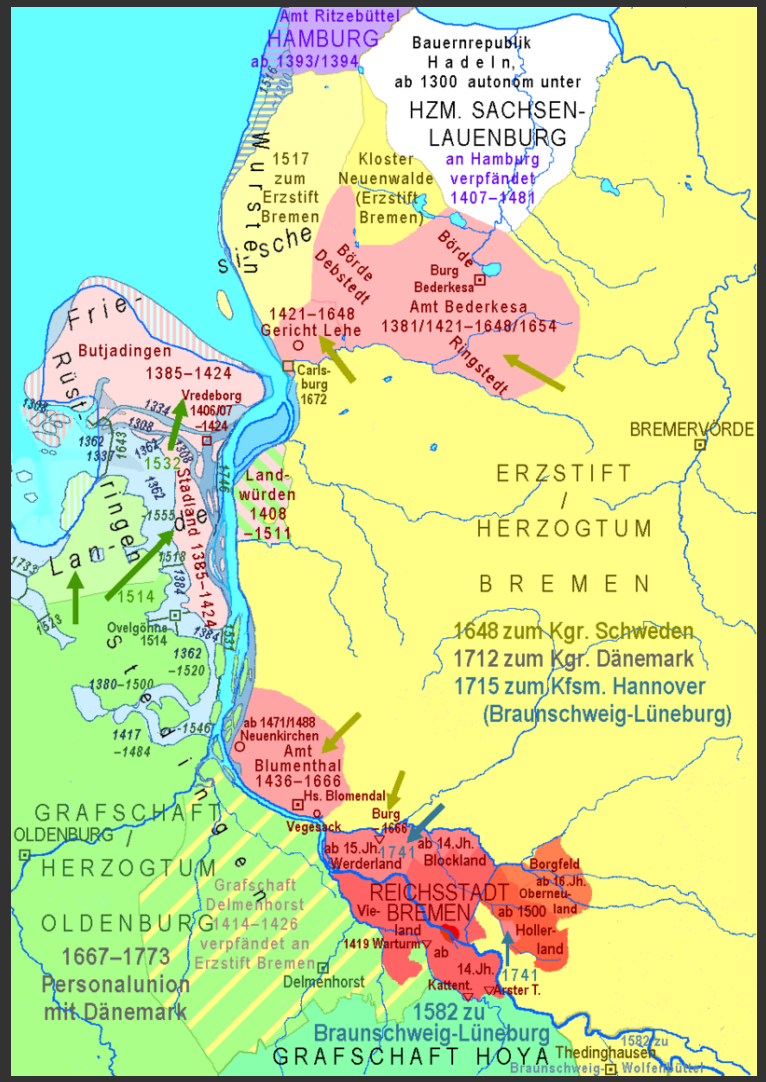


# Belarusian People's Republic

Partially recognized
Government in exile since 1919

- Russian rule (1795–1918)
- Belarusian People's Republic (from 1918)
- Byelorussian Soviet Republic (1919–91)
- West Belarus (1919–39)
- Modern Belarus (from 1991)

# Free Hanseatic City of Bremen




By Ulamm (talk) 23:44, 29 December 2013 (UTC) - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=30394605

At the unwinding of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 the Free Imperial City of Bremen (as of 1646, after earlier privileges of autonomy of 1186) was not mediatised but became a sovereign state officially titled Free Hanseatic City of Bremen. Its currency was the Bremen thaler (until 1873). In 1811 the First French Empire annexed the city-state. Upon the first, albeit only preliminary, defeat of Napoléon Bonaparte, Bremen resumed its pre-1811 status as city-state in 1813.

The Vienna Congress of 1815 confirmed Bremen's—as well as Frankfurt's, Hamburg's, and Lübeck's—independence after pressuring by Bremen's emissary, and later burgomaster, Johann Smidt. Bremen became one of 39 sovereign states of the German Confederation. In 1827 the state of Bremen bought the tract of land from the Kingdom of Hanover, where future Bremerhaven would be established. Bremen became part of the North German Confederation in 1867 and became an autonomous component state of the new-founded German Empire in 1871

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# Duchy of Brunswick

Herzogtum Braunschweig (German)
Part of the German Confederation, the North German Confederation, and the German Empire
1815–1918

# Carpatho-Ukraine

Unrecognized state
1939

Carpatho-Ukraine (Ukrainian: Карпа́тська Украї́на, Karpats'ka Ukrayina, pronounced [kɐrˈpatsʲkɐ ukrɐˈjinɐ]) was an autonomous region within Czechoslovakia from late 1938 to March 15, 1939. It was declared an independent republic by Avgustyn Voloshyn on March 15, 1939. Voloshyn named himself the president and asked Adolf Hitler to support him. Hitler did not reply and the historical part of Hungary was annexed by Hungary between March 15 and March 16, 1939, remaining under Hungarian control until the end of World War II, when it was ceded to the Soviet Union. The territory is now administered as Zakarpattia Oblast in Ukraine.

# Carnaro and Fiume year 1918 – 1920

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The Italian Regency of Carnaro (Italian: Reggenza Italiana del Carnaro) was a self-proclaimed state in the city of Fiume (now Rijeka, Croatia) led by Gabriele d'Annunzio between 1919 and 1920. It is also known by its lyrical name in Italian: Fiume Endeavour (Impresa di Fiume).

During World War I (1914–1918), Italy made a pact with the Allies, the Treaty of London (1915), in which it was promised all of the Austrian Littoral, but not the city of Fiume. After the war, at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919, this delineation of territory was confirmed, with Fiume remaining outside of Italian borders, instead joined with adjacent Croatian territories into the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Gabriele d'Annunzio was angered by what he considered to be handing over of the city of Fiume. On September 12, 1919, he led around 2,600 troops from the Royal Italian Army (the Granatieri di Sardegna), Italian nationalists and irredentists, into a seizure of the city, forcing the withdrawal of the inter-Allied (American, British and French) occupying forces. Their march from Ronchi dei Legionari to Fiume became known as the Impresa di Fiume ("Fiume Endeavour").

Gabriele d'Annunzio (in the middle with the stick) with some legionaries (components of the Arditi's department of the Italian Royal Army) in Fiume in 1919. To the right of d'Annunzio, facing him, Lt. Arturo Avolio (commander of the Ardit's department of Bologna Brigade).

On the same day, d'Annunzio announced that he had annexed the territory to the Kingdom of Italy. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the Italian population of Fiume. This move was opposed by the Italian government and d'Annunzio tried to resist pressure from Italy. The plotters sought to have Italy annex Fiume, but were denied. Instead, Italy initiated a blockade of Fiume while demanding that the plotters surrender. During his time in Fiume in September 1919, Filippo Tommaso Marinetti called the leaders of the Exploit "advance-guard deserters" (disertori in avanti).

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# Channel Islands year

1940 - 1945

Year 1940, 92 000 people living in the islands.
From aprox 1200 + , United Kingdom.

Germany 1940 – 1945.

Sark liberated as late as 10 may 1945.

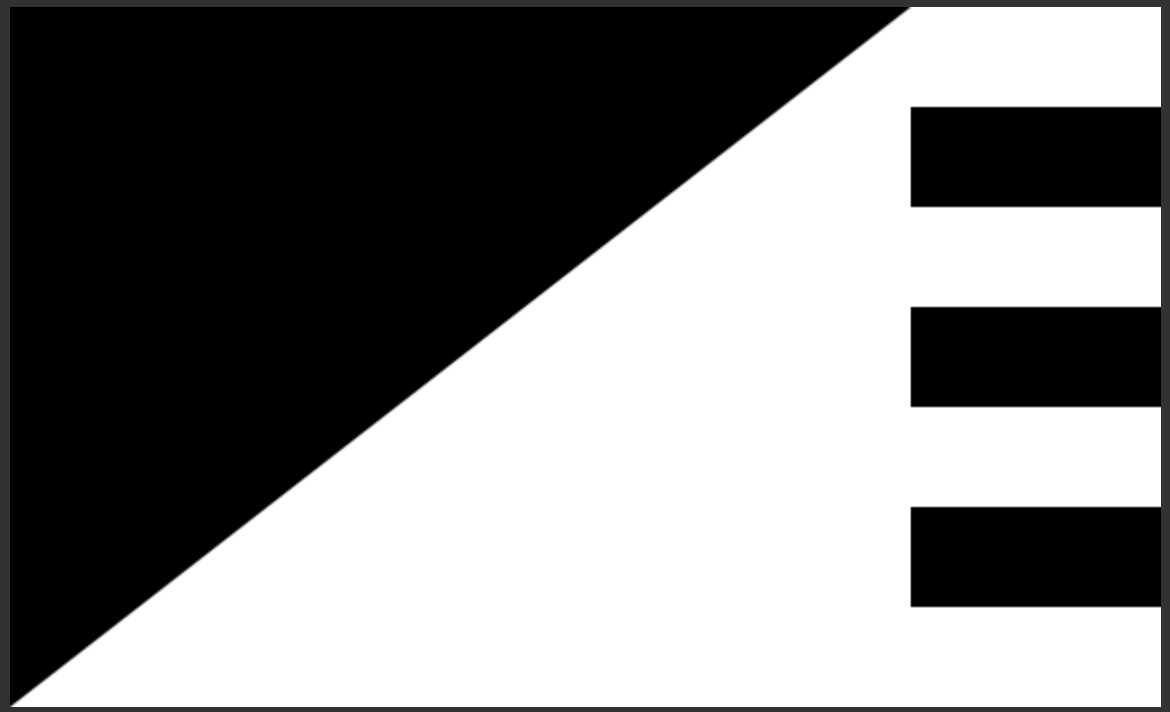
List of islands
The permanently inhabited islands of the Channel Islands and their population and area are:

Jersey 100,080 (118 km2)
Guernsey 63,026 (65 km2)
Alderney 2,000 (8 km2)
Sark 600 (5 km2)
Herm 60 (2 km2)
Jethou 3 (0.2 km2)
Brecqhou (Brechou) (0.3 km2)

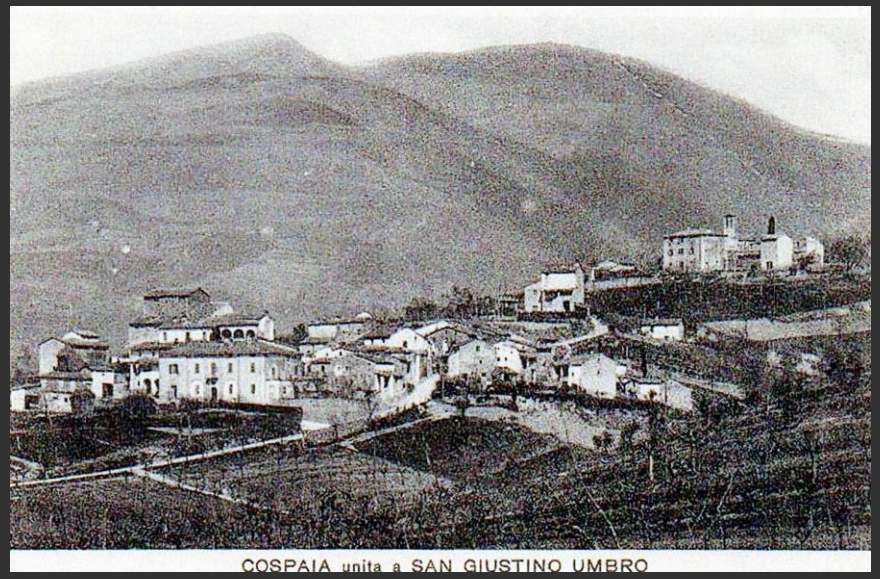
The islands were the only British territory to be occupied by the German Army during World War II.

# Cospaia Republic

Repubblica di Cospaia
Microstate
1440–1826

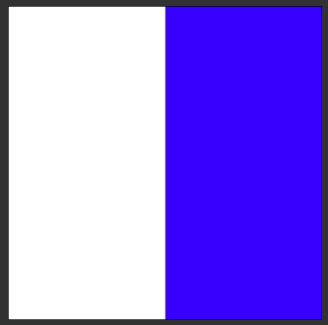


The Republic of Cospaia was a small state in Italy, located in northern Umbria, independent from 1440 to 1826. It was located in what is now the hamlet (frazione) of Cospaia in the comune of San Giustino in the Province of Perugia



# Couto Misto

Microstate
10th century–1868



Couto Misto (Portuguese: Couto Misto [ˈko(w)tu ˈmiʃtu], Galician: Couto Mixto, Spanish: Coto Mixto) was an independent microstate on the border between Spain and Portugal. It was composed of the villages of Santiago de Rubiás, Rubiás (now in the Spanish municipality of Calvos de Randín), and Meaus (now in the Spanish municipality of Baltar), all in the Salas Valley, Ourense, Galicia. The territory of the Couto Misto also included a small uninhabited strip now part of the Portuguese municipality of Montalegre.

# Cretan State

The Cretan State (Greek: Κρητική Πολιτεία, Kritiki Politia; Ottoman Turkish: كريد دولتی ,Girit Devleti), was established in 1898, following the intervention by the Great Powers (Britain, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia) on the island of Crete. In 1897, an insurrection in Crete led the Ottoman Empire to declare war on Greece, which led Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia to intervene on the grounds that the Ottoman Empire could no longer maintain control. It was the prelude of the island's final annexation to the Kingdom of Greece, which occurred de facto in 1908 and de jure in 1913.

History

- Proclamation 9 December 1898
- Theriso revolt 10 March 1905
- Unilateral union with Greece 24 September 1908
- Treaty of London 30 May 1913
- Union with Greece 1 December 1913

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**Crimea** was annexed by the Russian Federation in early 2014 and the peninsula, Ukrainian territory since 1954, is now administered as two Russian federal subjects—the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol. Until 2016 these new subjects were grouped in the Crimean Federal District. The annexation was accompanied by a military intervention by Russia in Crimea that took place in the aftermath of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution and was part of wider unrest across southern and eastern Ukraine.

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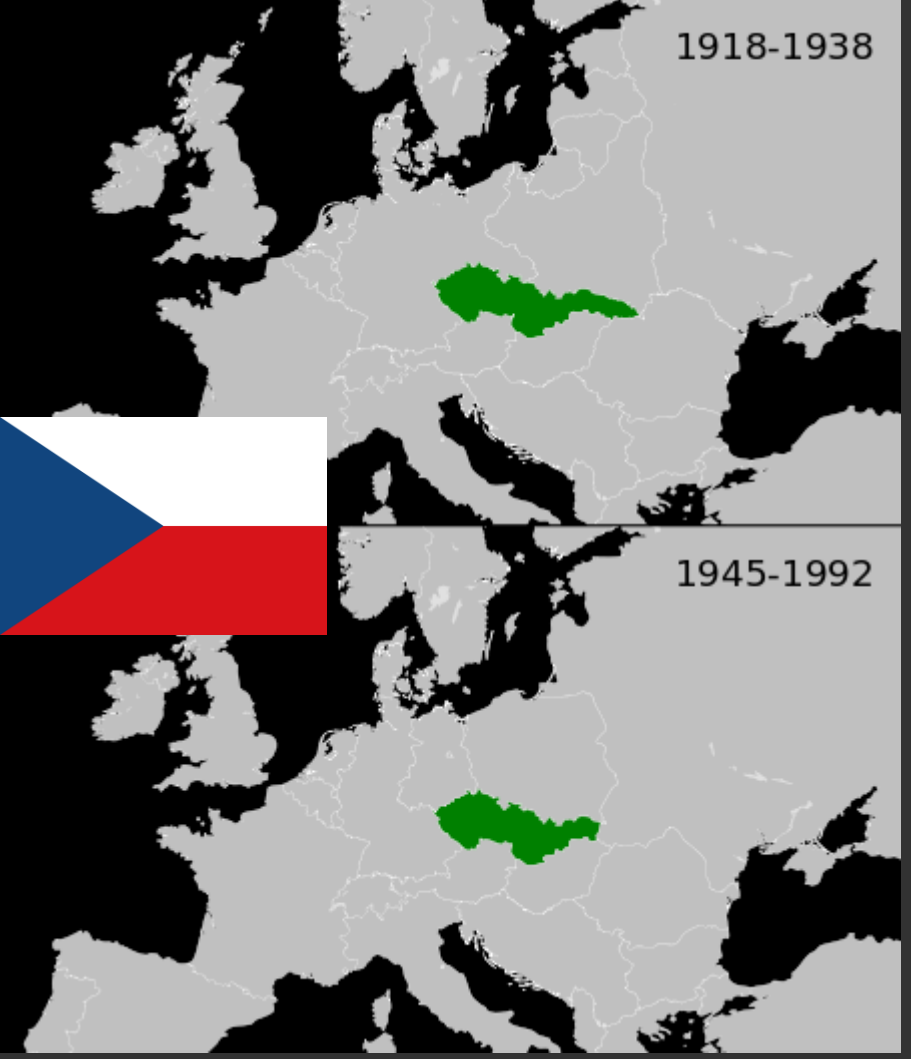
# Independent State of Croatia

Nezavisna Država Hrvatska
Puppet state of Germany (1941–45)
Protectorate of Italy (1941–43)
1941–1945

The Independent State of Croatia (Croatian: Nezavisna Država Hrvatska, NDH; German: Unabhängiger Staat Kroatien; Italian: Stato Indipendente di Croazia) was a World War II fascist puppet state of Germany and Italy. It was established in parts of occupied Yugoslavia on 10 April 1941, after the invasion by the Axis powers. Its territory consisted of most of modern-day Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as some parts of modern-day Serbia and Slovenia, but also excluded many Croat-populated areas in Dalmatia (until late 1943), Istria, and Međimurje regions (which today are part of Croatia).

In 1942, Germany suggested Italy take military control of all of Croatia out of a desire to redirect German troops from Croatia to the Eastern Front. Italy however rejected the offer as it did not believe that it could handle the unstable situation in the Balkans alone.[22] After the ousting of Mussolini and the Kingdom of Italy's armistice with the Allies, the NDH on 10 September 1943 declared that the Treaties of Rome were null and void and annexed the portion of Dalmatia that had been ceded to Italy. The NDH attempted to annex Zara, which had been a recognized territory of Italy since 1919 but long an object of Croatian irredentism, but Germany did not allow it

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Czechoslovakia
Československo
Česko-Slovensko
1918–1992
1939–1945: Government-in-exile

# Czechoslovakia, or Czecho-Slovakia; Czech and Slovak: Československo, Česko-Slovensko, was a sovereign state in Central Europe that existed from October 1918, when it declared its independence from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, until its peaceful dissolution into the Czech Republic and Slovakia on 1 January 1993.

From 1939 to 1945, following its forced division and partial incorporation into Nazi Germany, the state did not de facto exist but its government-in-exile continued to operate.

From 1948 to 1990, Czechoslovakia was part of the Soviet bloc with a command economy. Its economic status was formalized in membership of Comecon from 1949 and its defense status in the Warsaw Pact of May 1955. A period of political liberalization in 1968, known as the Prague Spring, was forcibly ended when the Soviet Union, assisted by several other Warsaw Pact countries, invaded. In 1989, as Marxist–Leninist governments and communism were ending all over Europe, Czechoslovaks peacefully deposed their government in the Velvet Revolution; state price controls were removed after a period of preparation. In 1993, Czechoslovakia split into the two sovereign states of the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

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# Free City of Danzig

Freie Stadt Danzig (German)
Wolne Miasto Gdańsk (Polish)
Free City under League of Nations protection
1920–1939

The Free City of Danzig (German: Freie Stadt Danzig; Polish: Wolne Miasto Gdańsk) was a semi-autonomous city-state that existed between 1920 and 1939, consisting of the Baltic Sea port of Danzig (now Gdańsk, Poland) and nearly 200 towns and villages in the surrounding areas. It was created on 15 November 1920 in accordance with the terms of Article 100 (Section XI of Part III) of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles after the end of World War I.

The Free City included the city of Danzig and other nearby towns, villages, and settlements that had been primarily inhabited by Germans. As the Treaty stated, the region was to remain separated from post-World War I Germany (the Weimar Republic) and from the newly independent nation of the Second Polish Republic ("interwar Poland"), but it was not an independent state. The Free City was under League of Nations protection and put into a binding customs union with Poland.

| Historical era | Interwar period |
|---|---|
| • Established | 15 November 1920 |
| • Invasion of Poland | 1 September 1939 |
| • Annexed by Germany | 2 September 1939 |

# East Karelia year 1922

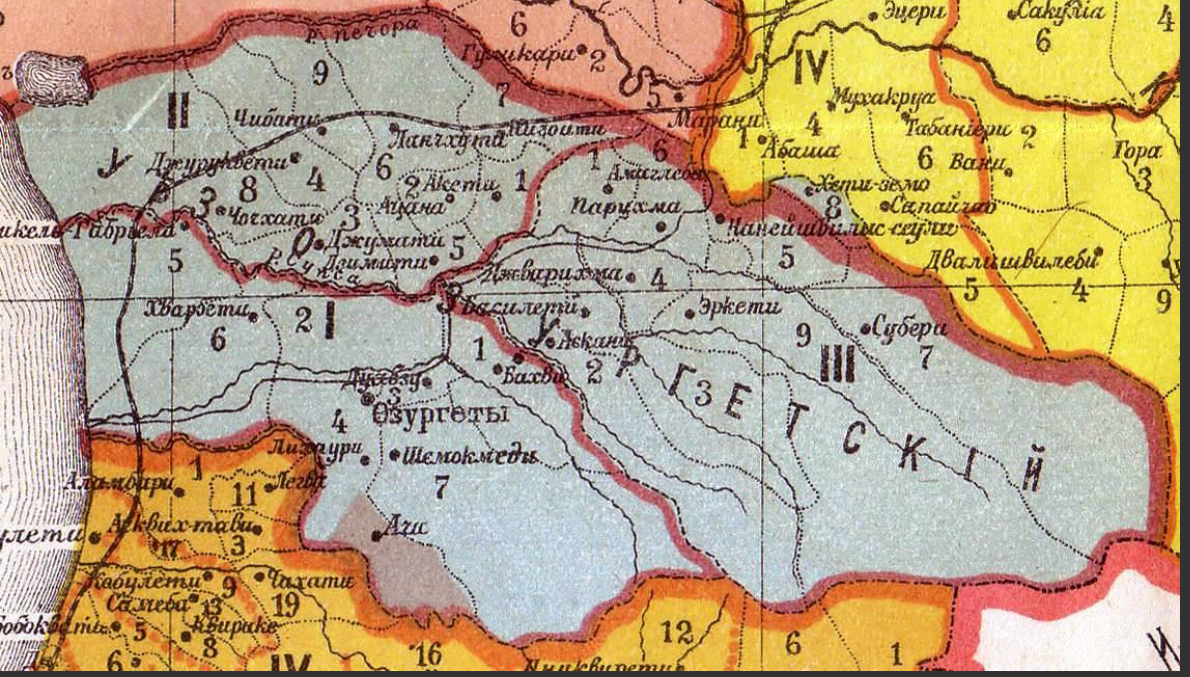
East Karelia and West Karelia with borders of 1939 and 1940/1947. They are also known as Russian Karelia and Finnish Karelia respectively.

East Karelia (Finnish: Itä-Karjala, Karelian: Idä-Karjala), also rendered as Eastern Karelia or Russian Karelia, is a name for the part of Karelia that since the Treaty of Stolbova in 1617 has remained Eastern Orthodox under Russian supremacy. It is separated from the western part of Karelia, called Finnish Karelia or historically Swedish Karelia (before 1808). Most of East Karelia is now part of the Republic of Karelia within the Russian Federation. It consists mainly of old historical regions of Viena and Aunus.

19th century ethnic nationalist Fennomans saw East Karelia as the ancient home of Finnic culture, "un-contaminated" by both Scandinavians and Slavs. In the sparsely populated East Karelian backwoods, mainly in White Karelia, Elias Lönnrot collected the folk tales that ultimately would become Finland's national epic, the Kalevala.

The idea of annexing East Karelia to Finland ("Greater Finland") was widely supported in newly independent Finland. It was especially popular during the Continuation War when it seemed possible through German assistance. Most of East Karelia was occupied by Finnish forces 1941–1944. The war was accompanied by hardship for the local ethnic Russian civilians, including forced labour and internment in prison camps as enemy aliens. After the Continuation War, calls for annexation of East Karelia have virtually disappeared.

After Karelia was divided between Finland and Russia in 1918, the Finnic peoples that made up most of the population of East Karelia were promised far-reaching cultural rights. However, these rights were never realised and under Stalin ethnic Finns were persecuted and an intensive Russification programme began. Since the fall of communism, there has been a revival in Finnic culture in East Karelia.

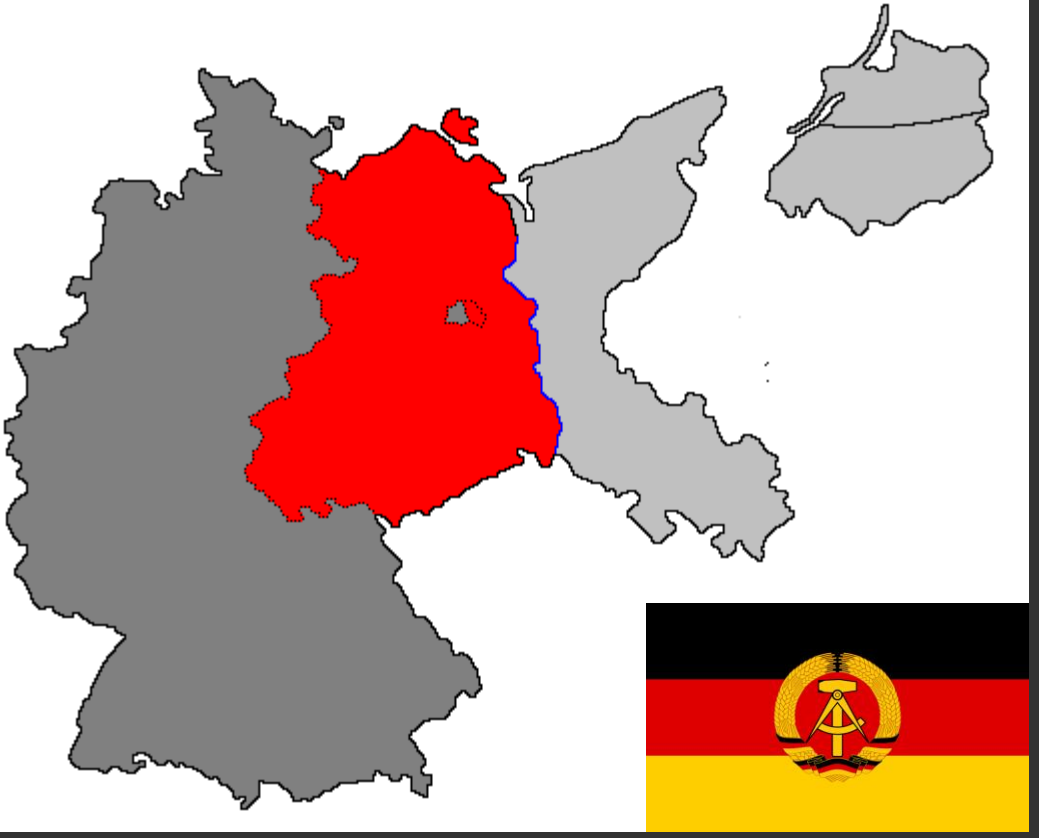



# Republic of Guria

გურიის რესპუბლიკა
1905–1906

The Republic of Guria or the Gurian Peasant Republic was an insurrection that took place in the western Georgian province Guria, against Imperial Russia, prior to and during the Russian Revolution of 1905.

After the beginning of the 1905 Revolution, however, the revolt began spreading throughout Georgia and the Gurian revolution proceeded even in a more radical way. The peasants sent away all the authorities, and, nominating their own judges, they organized independent village communities and armed red detachments also known as forest brothers, embodying a whole territory. The Gurian peasant women at village meetings adopted resolutions demanding political equality with men. The revolutionaries largely used terrorism against the Tsarist officers and loyal landlords. By February the whole of Guria was in the power of the revolutionaries, perhaps the world's first Marxist national-liberation movement.
On January 10, 1906 Colonel Krilov's strong reinforcements of all arms attacked the province and ruthlessly crushed the insurrection putting an end to the "Gurian Republic".



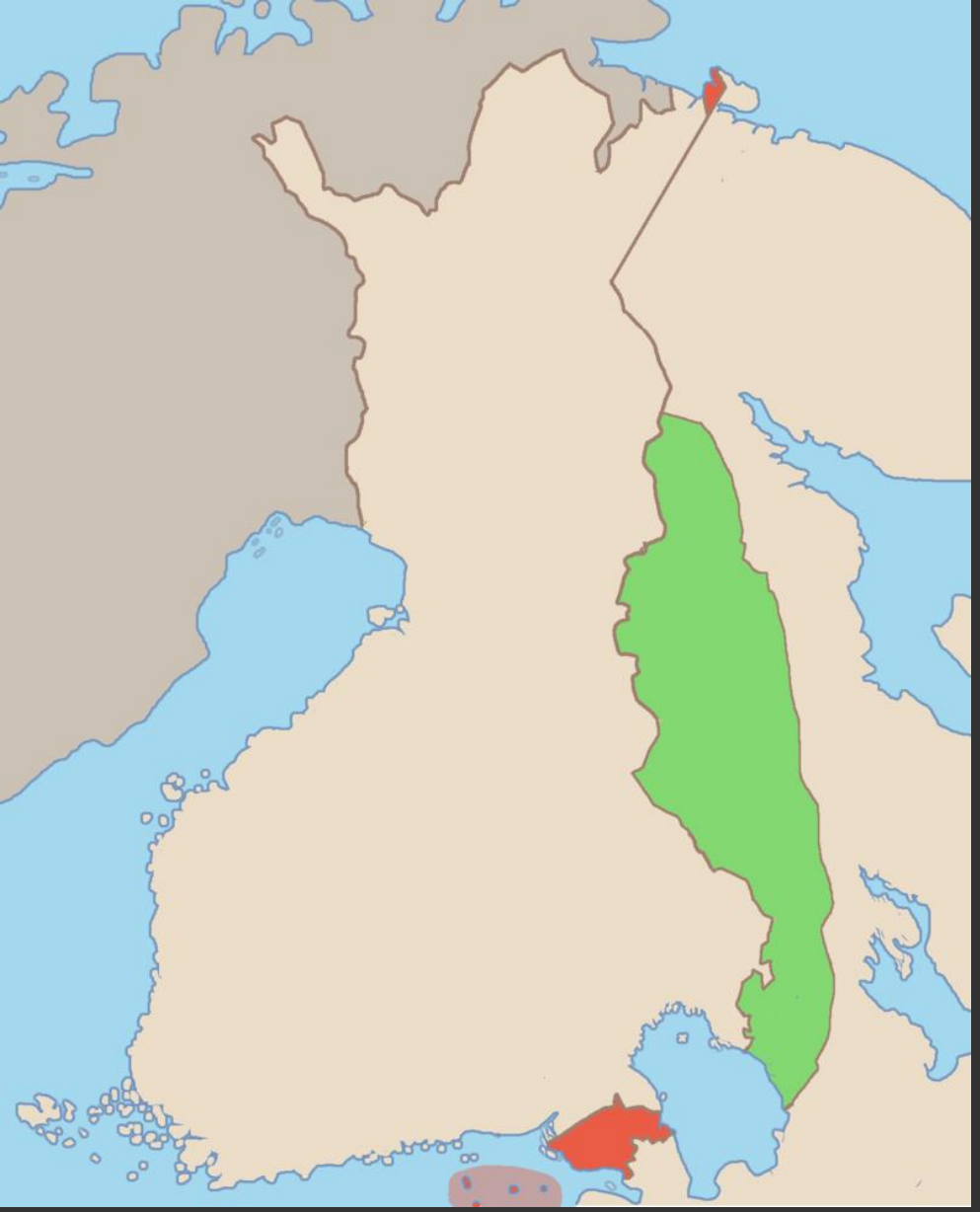


# German Democratic Republic

Deutsche Demokratische Republik (German)
Member of the Warsaw Pact (1955–1989)
1949–1990

East Germany, officially the German Democratic Republic (GDR; German: Deutsche Demokratische Republik pronounced [ˈdɔʏtʃə demoˈkʀaːtɪʃə ʀepuˈbliːk], DDR), was a communist state in central-western Europe, during the Cold War period. It described itself as a socialist "workers' and peasants' state." From 1949 to 1990, it administered the portion of Germany that had been occupied by Soviet forces at the end of World War II—the Soviet Occupation Zone of the Potsdam Agreement, bounded on the east by the Oder–Neisse line. The Soviet zone surrounded West Berlin, but did not include it; as a result, West Berlin remained outside the jurisdiction of the GDR.

The East German population declined by three million people throughout its forty-one year history, from 19 million in 1948 to 16 million in 1990; of the 1948 population, some 4 million were deported from the lands east of the Oder-Neisse line. This was a stark contrast from Poland, which increased during that time; from 24 million in 1950 (a little more than East Germany) to 38 million (more than twice of East Germany's population). This was primarily a result of emigration—about one quarter of East Germans left the country before the Berlin Wall was completed in 1961,[55] and after that time, East Germany had very low birth rates,[56] except for a recovery in the 1980s when the birth rate in East Germany was considerably higher than in West Germany



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# Finnish Democratic Republic

Suomen kansanvaltainen tasavalta
Demokratiska Republiken Finland
Puppet state of the Soviet Union
1939–1940

The Finnish Democratic Republic (Finnish: Suomen kansanvaltainen tasavalta, also Finnish: Suomen kansantasavalta, Swedish: Demokratiska Republiken Finland, Russian: Финляндская Демократическая Республика) was a short-lived puppet government created and recognised only by the Soviet Union. Headed by Finnish-born politician Otto Ville Kuusinen, the Finnish Democratic Republic was Joseph Stalin's planned means to conquer Finland.It nominally operated in the parts of Finnish Karelia that were occupied by the Soviet Union during the Winter War.

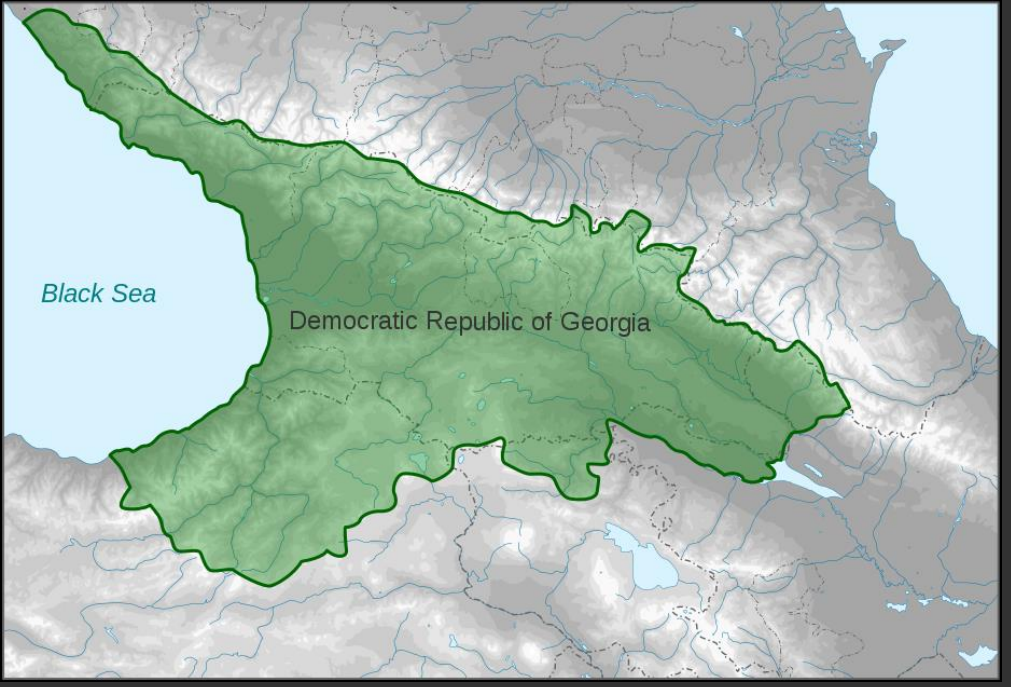
The Soviet Union argued that it was the only rightful government for all of Finland that was capable of ending the Winter War and restoring peace; however, before the end of the war, the Soviets gave up this interpretation to make peace with the preexisting government of Finland, which was still recognized by the rest of the world.

# Free City of Frankfurt

Freie Stadt Frankfurt
State of the Holy Roman Empire
State of the German Confederation
1372–1806
1806–1815: Grand Duchy
1816–1866

Frankfurt was a major city of the Holy Roman Empire, being the seat of imperial elections since 885 and the city for imperial coronations from 1562 (previously in Free Imperial City of Aachen) until 1792. Frankfurt was declared an Imperial Free City (Reichsstadt) in 1372, making the city an entity of Imperial immediacy, meaning immediately subordinate to the Holy Roman Emperor and not to a regional ruler or a local nobleman.

Due to its imperial significance, Frankfurt survived mediatisation in 1803. Following the collapse of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, Frankfurt fell to the rule of Napoleon I, who granted the city to Karl Theodor Anton Maria von Dalberg; the city became known as the Principality of Frankfurt. The Catholic clergy Dalberg emancipated the Catholics living with the city boundary. In 1810 Dalberg merged Frankfurt with the Principality of Aschaffenburg, the County of Wetzlar, Fulda, and Hanau to form the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt. After the defeat of Napoleon and the collapse of the Confederation of the Rhine, Frankfurt was returned to its pre-Napoleonic constitution via the Congress of Vienna of 1815 and became a sovereign city-state and a member of the German Confederation.



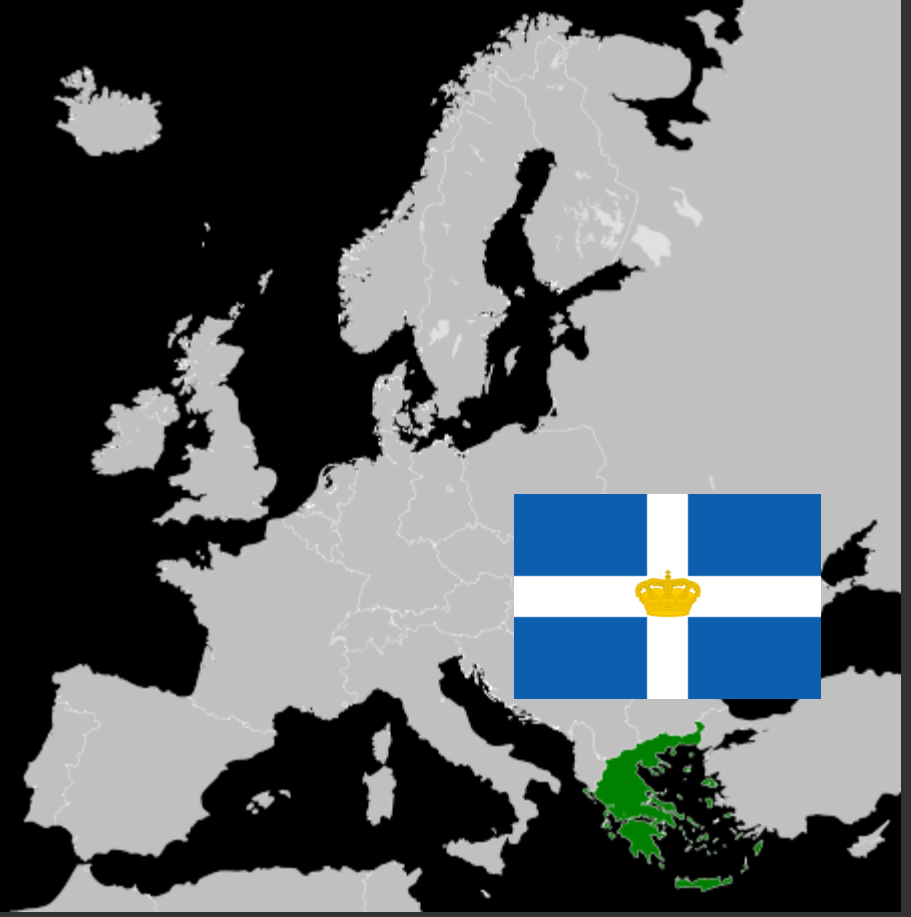

By Goran tek-en - Own workThis file was derived from:Carte de la Georgie, 1920.jpgKingdom of Georgia after dissolution as a unified state, 1490 AD.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=30984750

# Democratic Republic of Georgia

საქართველოს დემოკრატიული რესპუბლიკა (Georgian)

1918–1921

The Democratic Republic of Georgia (DRG; Georgian: საქართველოს დემოკრატიული რესპუბლიკა sak'art'velos demokratiuli respublika) existed from May 1918 to February 1921 and was the first modern establishment of a Republic of Georgia. The DRG was created after the collapse of the Russian Empire that began with the Russian Revolution of 1917. Its established borders were with the Kuban People's Republic and the Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus in the north, the Ottoman Empire and the First Republic of Armenia in the south, and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in the southeast. It had a total land area of roughly 107,600 km2 (by comparison, the total area of today's Georgia is 69,700 km2), and a population of 2.5 million. The republic's capital was Tbilisi, and its state language was Georgian. Proclaimed on May 26, 1918, on the break-up of the Transcaucasian Federation, it was led by the Georgian Social Democratic Party (also known as the Georgian Menshevik Party). Facing permanent internal and external problems, the young state was unable to withstand invasion by the Russian SFSR Red Armies, and collapsed between February and March 1921 to become a Soviet republic.



By TRAJAN 117This vector image was created with Inkscape. - Own workThis vector image includes elements that have been taken or adapted from this:  Blank map of Europe 1956-1990.svg (by Alphathon)., CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19225662

# Kingdom of Greece

Βασίλειον τῆς Ἑλλάδος

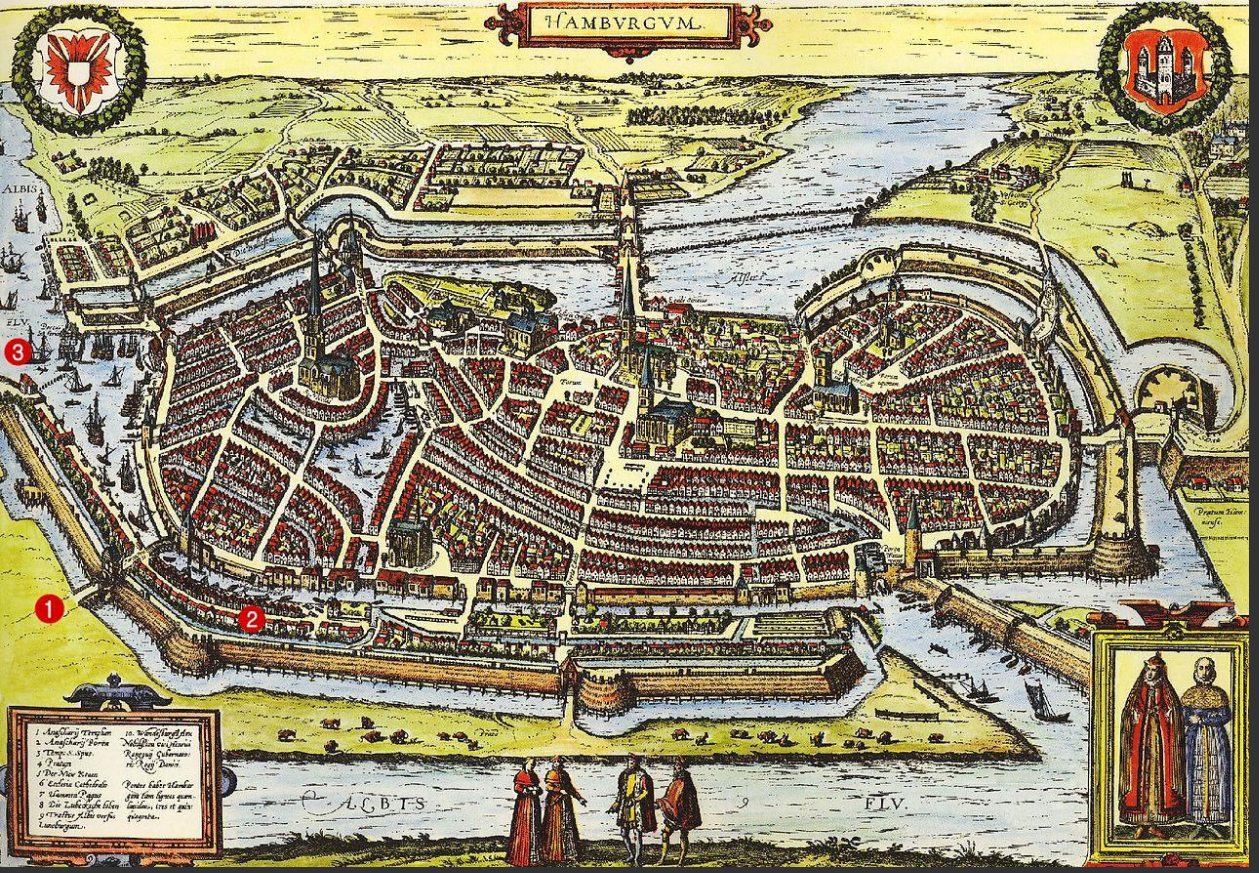
1832–1924

1935–1973

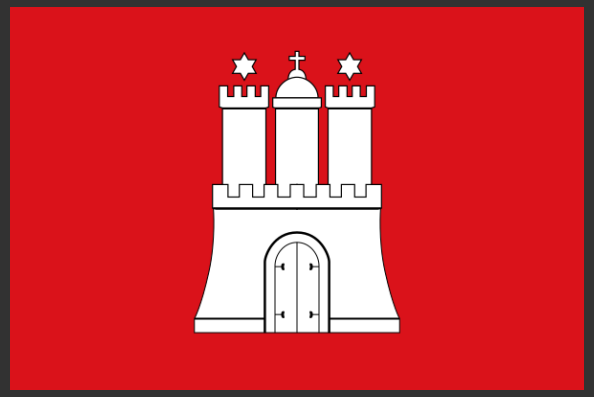
The Kingdom of Greece (Greek: Βασίλειον τῆς Ἑλλάδος, [vaˈsiliɔn ˈtis ɛˈlaðɔs]) was a state established in 1832 at the Convention of London by the Great Powers (the United Kingdom, Kingdom of France and the Russian Empire). It was internationally recognised by the Treaty of Constantinople, where it also secured full independence from the Ottoman Empire. This event also marked the birth of the first fully independent Greek state since the fall of the Byzantine Empire to the Ottomans in the mid-15th century.
The Kingdom succeeded from the Greek provisional governments after the Greek War of Independence, and lasted until 1924. In 1924 the monarchy was abolished, and the Second Hellenic Republic was established, after Greece's defeat by Turkey in the Asia Minor Campaign. It lasted until 1935, when it was overthrown by a military coup d'état which restored the monarchy. The restored Kingdom of Greece lasted from 1935 to 1973. The Kingdom was again dissolved in the aftermath of the seven-year military dictatorship (1967–1974), and the Third Republic, the current Greek state, came to be, after a popular referendum.

Historical eraModern

- London Protocol 30 August 1832
- Constitution granted 3 September 1843
- Second Republic 25 March 1924
- Monarchy restored 3 November 1935
- Axis occupation April 1941–October 1944
- Admitted to the United Nations 25 October 1945
- Military Junta 21 April 1967
- Abolishment by Papadopoulos 1 July 1973




Hamburg ca. 1600



# Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg

The city was member in the medieval Hanseatic trading league and a free imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire. From 1815 until 1866 Hamburg was an independent and sovereign state of the German Confederation, then the North German Confederation (1866–71), the German Empire (1871–1918) and during the period of the Weimar Republic (1918–33). In Nazi Germany Hamburg was a city-state and a Gau from 1934 until 1945. After the Second World War Hamburg was in the British Zone of Occupation and became a state in the western part of Germany in the Federal Republic of Germany (Since 1949).

# Kingdom of Hanover

1814–1866

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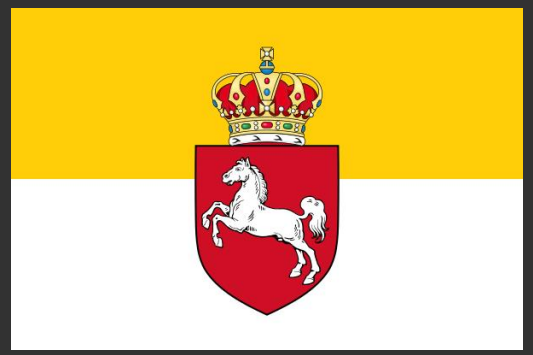

## History

- Congress of Vienna 12 October 1814
- Revolution of 1848 13 March 1848
- Austro-Prussian War 14 June 1866
- Peace of Prague 23 August 1866
- Annexed by Prussia 20 September 1866

# Heligoland

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Named after Heligoland, it was the location of World War I naval battles in 1914 and 1917. In 1939 it also had a World War II aerial battle named after it.

In the Heligoland Basin (Helgoländer Becken), a basin lying directly southwest of Heligoland, the bight is up to 56 metres deep.

One of the busiest shipping lanes in the world, from Hamburg and the mouth of the Elbe to the Straits of Dover and the English Channel, runs through the Heligoland Bight. The area also includes nature reserves such as the Heligoland Felssockel and the protected Wadden Sea, in which the Wadden Sea National Parks of Schleswig-Holstein (East), Hamburg (southeast) and Lower Saxony (south) are located.
Year 1821 ( 2 200 people) when the Englishmen left the island.
Year 1952 the islands was incorporated in Germany.

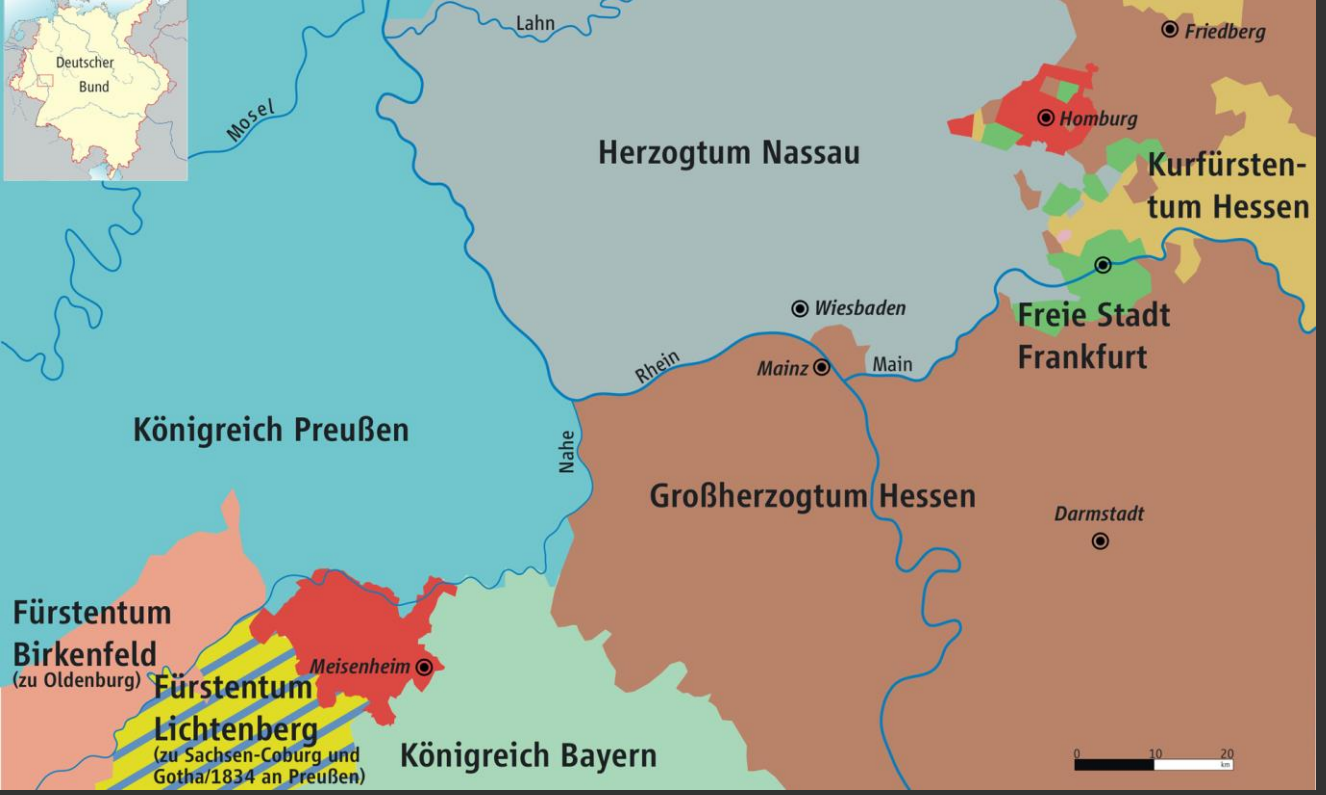
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Helgoland_Vogelperspektive_sx.jpg

# Grand Duchy of Hesse and by Rhine

Großherzogtum Hessen und bei Rhein
State of the Confederation of the Rhine (1806–1813)
State of the German Confederation (1815–1866)
State of the North German Confederation (1867–1871)
Federal State of the German Empire (1871–1918)
1806–1918

1806–1918

The Grand Duchy of Hesse and by Rhine (German: Großherzogtum Hessen und bei Rhein), or the Grand Duchy of Hesse (German: Großherzogtum Hessen) between 1806 and 1816, was an independent country and member state of the Confederation of the Rhine as of 1806, when the Landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt was elevated to a Grand Duchy which it remained until 1918, when the monarchy was overthrown. Hesse lost its independence when it joined the German Empire in 1871. Before 1866, its northern neighbour was its former sister Landgraviate, since 1803 an Electorate, of Hesse-Kassel – for this reason, this state was sometimes colloquially known as Hesse-Darmstadt.

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# Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg
# Landgrafschaft Hessen-Homburg
# 1622–1866

Hesse-Homburg was formed into a separate landgraviate in 1622 by the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt; it was to be ruled by his son, although it did not become independent of Hesse-Darmstadt until 1668.

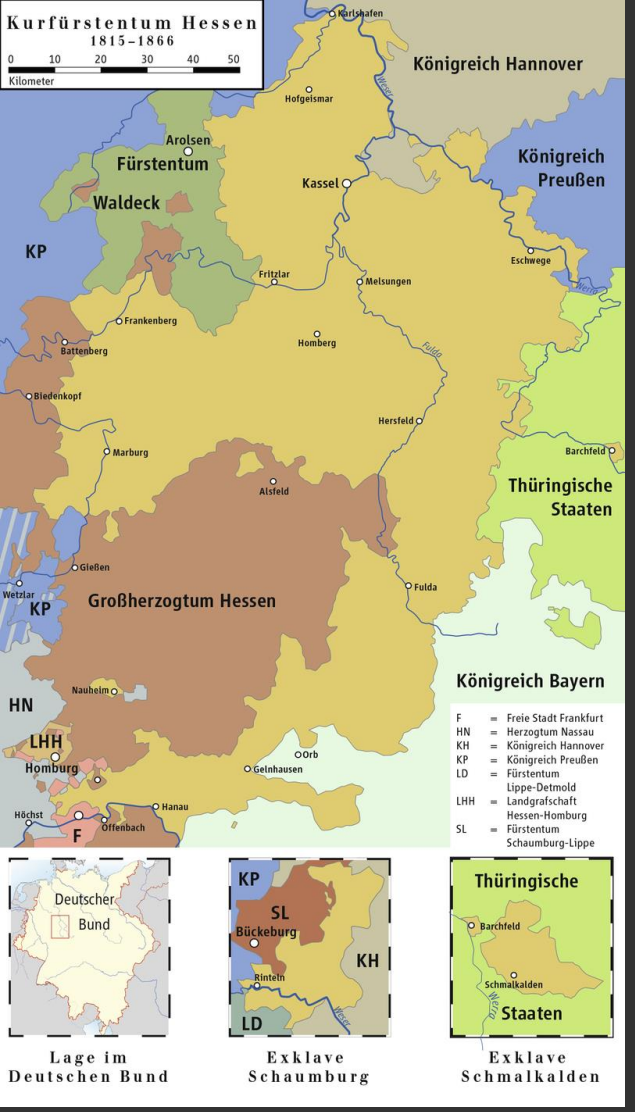
It was briefly divided into Hesse-Homburg and Hesse-Homburg-Bingenheim; but these parts were reunited in 1681.

In 1806, Hesse-Homburg was incorporated with Hesse-Darmstadt; but in 1815, by the Congress of Vienna, the latter state was compelled to recognize the independence of Hesse-Homburg, which was increased by the addition of Meisenheim.

The landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg consisted of two parts, the district of Homburg on the right side of the Rhine, and the district of Meisenheim, added in 1815, on the left side of the same river.

In 1866, Hesse-Homburg was inherited by the grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, while Meisenheim fell to Prussia. Later that same year, these territories were taken from Hesse-Darmstadt again, and the former landgraviate was combined with the Electorate of Hesse-Kassel, duchy of Nassau, and the free city of Frankfurt to form the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau.

Today, it forms a part of the German state of Hesse.



# Electorate of Hesse

Kurfürstentum Hessen
State of the Holy Roman Empire
State of the German Confederation
1803–1807
1814–1866

The Electorate of Hesse (also known as Hesse-Kassel) was a state elevated by Napoleon in 1803 from the Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel. When the Holy Roman Empire was abolished in 1806, the Prince-Elector of Hesse chose to remain an Elector, even though there was no longer an Emperor to elect. In 1807, with the Treaties of Tilsit the area was annexed to the Kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1814 the Congress of Vienna restored the electorate.

The state—last of its kind—consisted of several detached territories to the north of Frankfurt which survived until 1866 with the name of an electorate within the German Confederation. It comprised a total land area of 3,699 square miles (9,580 km2), and its population in 1864 was 745,063.

By ziegelbrenner - own drawing/Source of Information: Putzger – Historischer Weltatlas, 89. Auflage, 1965; Westermanns Großer Atlas zuur Weltgeschichte, 1969; Haacks geographischer Atlas. VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt, Gotha/Leipzig, 1. Auflage, 1979., CC BY 2.5, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15111116

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# Hohenzollern-Hechingen

## State of the Holy Roman Empire (until 1806)

## 1576–1850

Hohenzollern-Hechingen was a small principality in southwestern Germany. Its rulers belonged to the Swabian branch of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

The County of Hohenzollern-Hechingen was created in 1576, upon the partition of the County of Hohenzollern, a fief of the Holy Roman Empire. When the last count of Hohenzollern, Charles I of Hohenzollern (1512–1579) died, the territory was to be divided up between his three sons:
Eitel Frederick IV of Hohenzollern-Hechingen (1545–1605)
Charles II of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (1547–1606)
Christopher of Hohenzollern-Haigerloch (1552–1592)
Unlike the Hohenzollerns of Brandenburg and Prussia, the Hohenzollerns of southwest Germany remained Roman Catholic. The County was raised to a principality in 1623. The principality joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806 and was a member state of the German Confederation between 1815 and 1850. The democratic Revolution of 1848 was relatively successful in Hohenzollern, and on 16 May 1848, the Prince was forced to accept the establishment of a constitution. However, the conflict between monarch and democrats continued, and on 6 August, Hohenzollern was occupied by Prussian forces. On 7 December 1849, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Konstantin sold the country to his relative, King Frederick William IV of Prussia. On 12 March 1850, Hohenzollern-Hechingen officially became part of Prussia, and formed together with Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen the Province of Hohenzollern.

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# Italian Social Republic

Repubblica Sociale Italiana
Puppet state of Germany
1943–1945

On 24 July 1943, after the Allied landings in Sicily on a motion by Dino Grandi the Grand Fascist Council voted a motion of no confidence in Mussolini. Mussolini's position had been undermined by a series of military defeats from the start of Italy's entry into the war in June 1940, including the bombing of Rome, the loss of the African colonies and the Allied invasions of Sicily and the southern Italian Peninsula.

The new Italian government had moved Mussolini from place to place while he was in captivity in an attempt to foil any attempts at rescue. Despite this, the Germans eventually pinpointed Mussolini at the Campo Imperatore Hotel at Gran Sasso. On 12 September, Mussolini was liberated by the Germans in Operation Eiche in the mountains of Abruzzo, while the Italian carabinieri were allegedly placed under orders to not fire their weapons at the raiders, rendering them defenseless. After being liberated, Mussolini was flown to Bavaria. Gathering what support he still had among the Italian population, his liberation made it possible for a new German-dependent Fascist Italian state to be created.

# Irish Republic

Poblacht na hÉireann
(Saorstát Éireann)
Revolutionary state
1919–1922
Disputed with the United Kingdom

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Interwar period |
| • Proclamation of the Irish Republic | 24 April 1916 |
| • Independence declared | 21 January 1919 |
| • Anglo-Irish Treaty adopted | 7 January 1922 |
| • Irish Free State established | 6 December 1922 |

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The Irish Republic (Irish: Poblacht na hÉireann or Saorstát Éireann) was a revolutionary state that declared its independence from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in January 1919. The Republic claimed jurisdiction over the whole island of Ireland, but by 1920 its functional control was limited to only 21 of Ireland's 32 counties, and British state forces maintained presence across much of the north-east, as well as Cork, Dublin and other major towns.

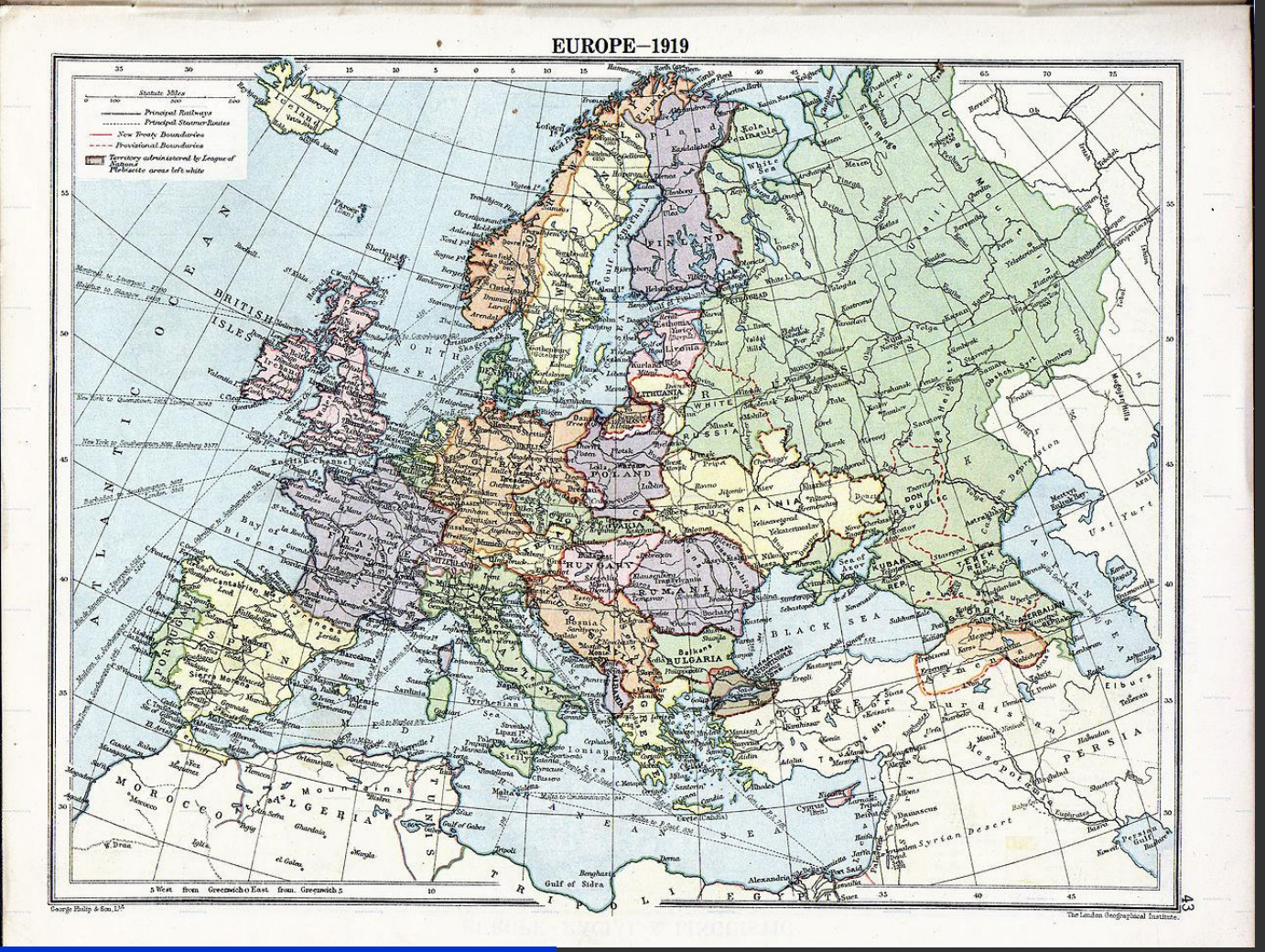
By Blank_map_of_Europe.svg: maix¿?derivative work: Alphathon /'ælfə.θɒn/ (talk) - This file was derived from Blank map of Europe.svg:, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=27668323

# Free, Independent, and Strictly Neutral City of Cracow with its Territory
Wolne, Niepodległe i Ściśle Neutralne Miasto Kraków z Okręgiem
Protectorate of Austria, Prussia and Russia
1815–1846

History

- Established 3 May 1815
- November Uprising 29 November 1830
- Kraków Uprising 16 November 1846

The Free, Independent, and Strictly Neutral City of Cracow with its Territory (Polish: Wolne, Niepodległe i Ściśle Neutralne Miasto Kraków z Okręgiem), more commonly known as either the Free City of Cracow or Republic of Cracow (Polish: Rzeczpospolita Krakowska, German: Republik Krakau), was a city republic created by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, which included the city of Kraków and its surrounding areas. It was controlled by its three neighbours (Russia, Prussia, and Austria). It was a center of agitation for an independent Poland. In 1846, in the aftermath of the unsuccessful Kraków Uprising, it was annexed by the Austrian Empire. It was a remnant of the Duchy of Warsaw, which was partitioned between the three states in 1815. It was an overwhelmingly Polish-speaking city-state; of its population 85% were Catholics, 14% were Jews while other religions comprised less than 1%. The city of Kraków itself had a Jewish population reaching nearly 40%, while the rest were almost exclusively Polish-speaking Catholics.




# Kuban People's Republic

1918–1920

The Kuban People's Republic (Russian: Кубанская Народная Республика Kubanskaya Narodnaya Respublika; Ukrainian: Кубанська Народна Республіка Kubans'ka Narodna Respublika) was an anti-Bolshevik state during the Russian Civil War, comprising the territory of the modern-day Kuban region in Russia.

The republic was proclaimed by the Kuban Rada on 28 January 1918, and declared its independence on 16 February. It would include all territory of the former Kuban Oblast of the Russian Empire. During its brief independence, it sought union with the Ukrainian People's Republic until the latter was occupied by Soviet forces. The Kuban People's Republic was crushed 7 November 1919, having existed for 21 months.

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Principality of Lichtenberg
Fürstentum Lichtenberg
1815–1834

History

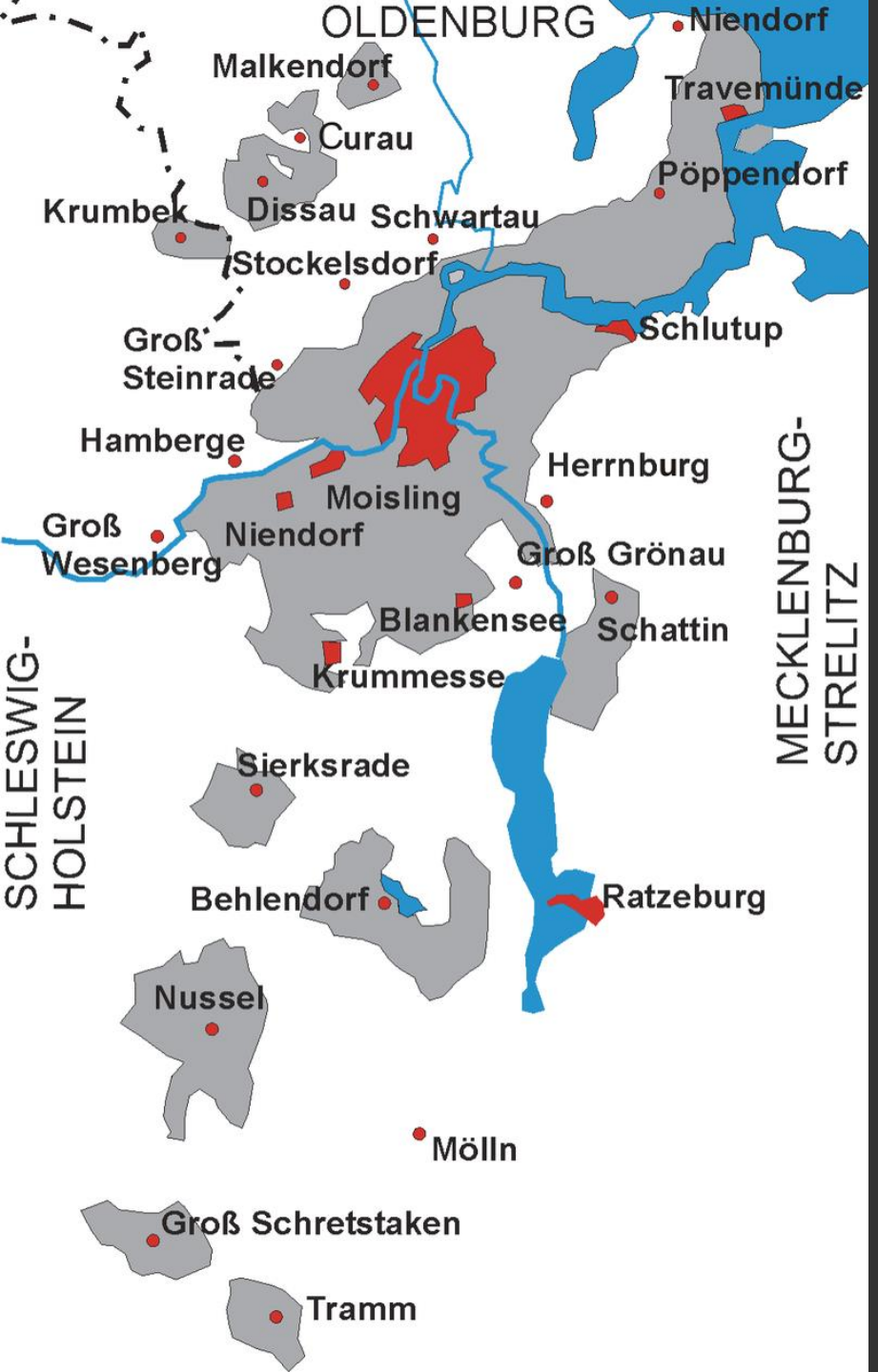
- Congress of Vienna 1815
- sold to Prussia 1834

The Principality of Lichtenberg (German: Fürstentum Lichtenberg) on the Nahe River was an exclave of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld from 1816 to 1826 and the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha from 1826 to 1834, when it was sold to the Kingdom of Prussia. Today the area lies in two States of Germany – Saarland in the District of St. Wendel and Rhineland-Palatinate in the District of Birkenfeld.

# Principality of Lippe

Fürstentum Lippe
State of the Holy Roman Empire
(1123–1806)
State of the Confederation of the Rhine
(1806–1813)
State of the German Confederation
(1815–1866)
State of the North German Confederation
(1867–1871)
Federal State of the German Empire
(1871–1918)
1123–1918

Lippe (later Lippe-Detmold and then again Lippe) was a historical state in Germany, ruled by the House of Lippe. It was located between the Weser River and the southeast part of the Teutoburg forest.



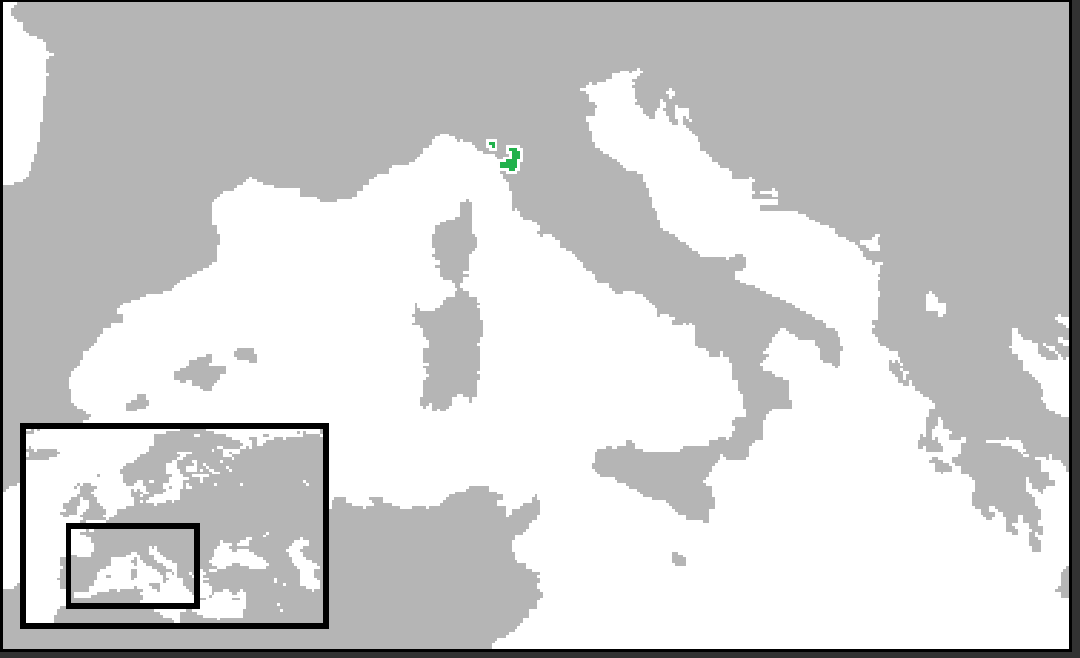

# Free and Hanseatic City of Lübeck

Freie und Hansestadt Lübeck
Free imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire
Member of the German Confederation
Member of the North German Confederation
State of the German Empire
State of the Weimar Republic
1226–1811
1815–1937

History

- Gained Imp. immediacy from Emp. Frederick II — 1226
- Annexed by French Empire — 1811
- Regained sovereignty under Congress of Vienna — 1815
- Abolished by the Greater Hamburg Act — 1 April 1937

The Free and Hanseatic City of Lübeck was a city-state from 1226 to 1937, in what is now the German states of Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.



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# Duchy of Lucca

Ducato di Lucca

1815–1847

History

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • | Congress of Vienna | 9 June 1815 |
| • | Annexed by Tuscany | 17 December 1847 |

The Duchy of Lucca was a small Italian state existing from 1815 to 1847. It was centered on the city of Lucca. By the Congress of Vienna of 1815 the Duchy was to revert to Tuscany on the end of its Bourbon line of rulers, which happened in 1847. Tuscany was annexed by the Kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont) in 1860.

The Duchy was formed in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna,[1] out of the former Republic of Lucca and the Principality of Lucca and Piombino, which had been ruled by Elisa Bonaparte.[2] It was created to compensate the House of Bourbon-Parma for the loss of the Duchy of Parma, which had been given to Marie Louise of Austria.

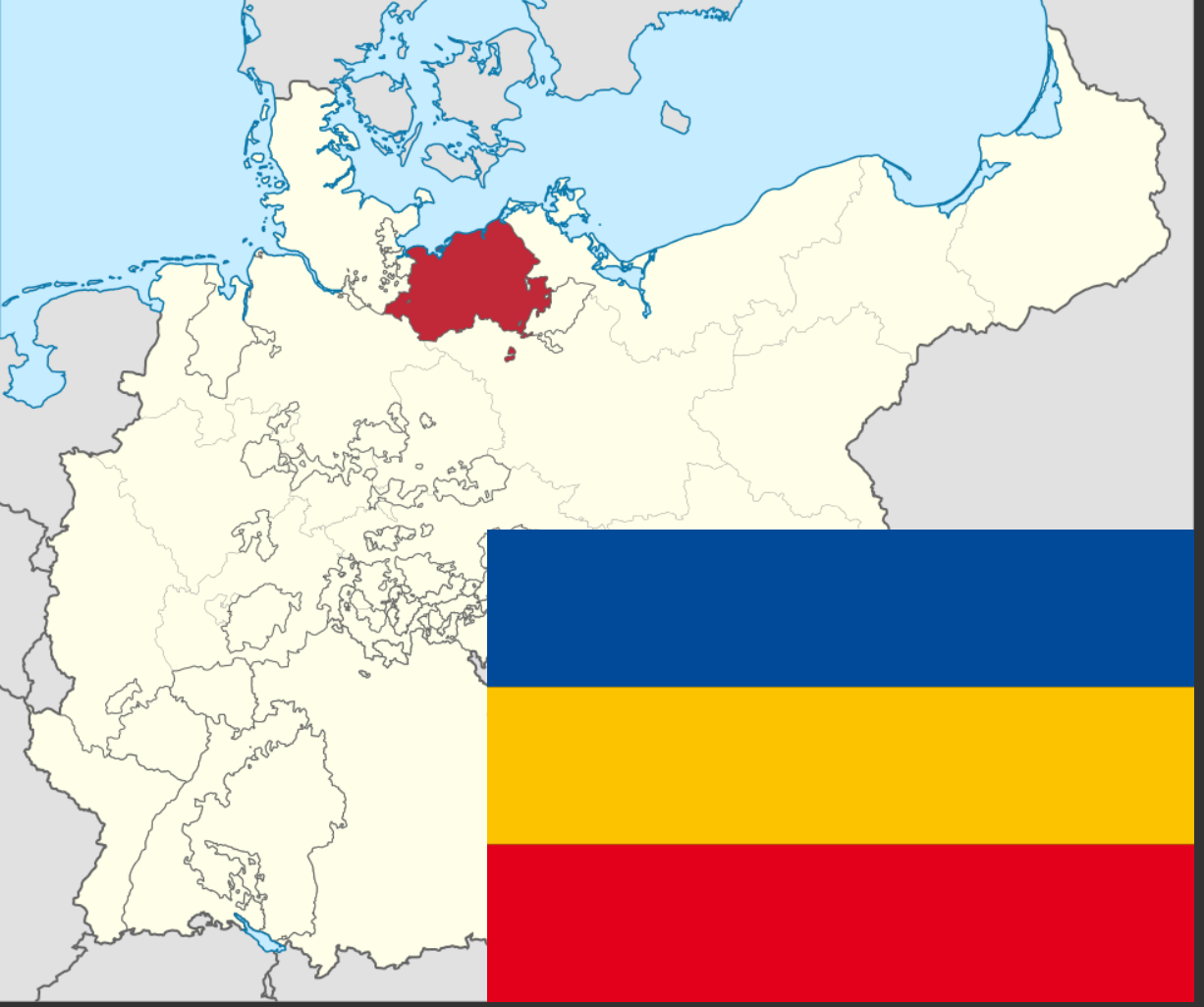
# Duchy of Massa and Carrara

Ducato di Massa e Carrara

1473–1829

The Duchy of Massa and Carrara was the duchy that controlled the towns of Massa di Carrara and Carrara; the area is now part of unified Italy, but retains its local identity as the province of Massa-Carrara.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Historical era | | Italian Renaissance |
| • | Established | 22 February 1473 |
| • | French rule | 1796-1814 |
| • | Disestablished | 14 November 1829 |



By Shadowxfox - Own work based on: File:Deutsches Reich (Karte) Mecklenburg-Schwerin.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35265362

# Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin

Großherzogtum Mecklenburg-Schwerin
State of the German Confederation (1815–48, 1850–66)
State of the North German Confederation (1867–71)
Federal State of the German Empire (1871–1918)
1815–1918

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was a territory in Northern Germany held by the House of Mecklenburg residing at Schwerin. It was a sovereign member state of the German Confederation and became a federated state of the North German Confederation and finally of the German Empire in 1871.

In the early years of the French Revolutionary Wars Duke Frederick Francis I of Mecklenburg-Schwerin had remained neutral, and in 1803 he regained Wismar, which was pawned to him from Sweden. After Napoleon's victory at the Battle of Austerlitz and the final dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, he joined the Confederation of the Rhine by a treaty of 22 March 1808. Napoleon, in preparation for the French invasion of Russia in 1812, disregarded this alliance; he offered the duchy to the Swedish heir apparent Jean Bernadotte for his support.

History

- Congress of Vienna 14 June 1815
- German Revolution 14 November 1918

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# Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz

## Großherzogtum Mecklenburg-Strelitz

State of the German Confederation, the North German Confederation, and the German Empire

1815–1918

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was a territory in Northern Germany, held by the younger line of the House of Mecklenburg residing in Neustrelitz. Like the neighbouring Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, it was a sovereign member state of the German Confederation and became a federated state of the North German Confederation and finally of the German Empire upon the unification of 1871. After World War I and the German Revolution of 1918–19 it was succeeded by the Free State of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, established according to the dynastic Treaty of Hamburg in 1701, adopted the corporative constitution of the sister Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin by an act of September 1755. During the Napoleonic Wars it was spared the infliction of a French occupation through the good offices of King Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria and his minister Maximilian von Montgelas; Duke Charles II of Mecklenburg-Strelitz declared neutrality in 1806 and joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1808, however, he withdrew in 1813 on the eve of the German campaign in favor of an alliance against Napoleon. He joined the German Confederation established after the 1815 Congress of Vienna to succeed the dissolved Holy Roman Empire; he and his cousin Frederick Francis I of Mecklenburg-Schwerin both assumed the title of grand duke (Großherzog von

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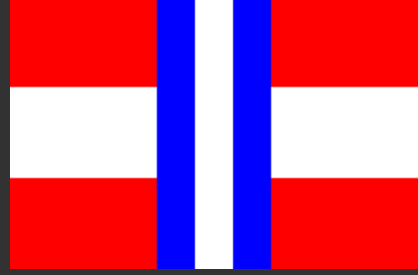
# Duchy of Modena and Reggio

Former Italian State
1452–1796
1814–1859



| Historical era | Early modern era |
|---|---|
| • Created 1452 | |
| • Conquered by France | 1796 |
| • Re-established | 1814 |
| • Merged to form the United Provinces of Central Italy | 1859 |

The Duchy of Modena and Reggio (Italian: Ducato di Modena e Reggio, Latin: Ducatus Mutinae et Regii) was a small northwestern Italian state that existed from 1452 to 1859, with a break during the Napoleonic Wars (1796–1814) when Emperor Napoleon I reorganized the states and republics of renaissance-era Italy, then under the domination of his French Empire. It was ruled from 1814 by the noble House of Este, of Austria-Este.

# Moldavian Democratic Republic

1917–1918

The Moldavian Democratic Republic (Romanian: Republica Democratică Moldovenească), also known as the Moldavian Republic, was a state proclaimed on December 15 [O.S. December 2] 1917 by the Sfatul Țării (National Council) of Bessarabia, elected in October–November 1917 following the February Revolution and the start of the disintegration of the Russian Empire.

The Sfatul Țării was its legislative body, while the "Council of Directors General", renamed the "Council of Ministers" after the Declaration of Independence, was its government.

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# Kingdom of Montenegro

Kraljevina Crna Gora
1910–1916
1916-1922: Government-in-exile

| Historical era | World War I |
|---|---|
| • Proclamation | 28 August 1910 |
| • Balkan Wars | 1912–1913 |
| • Treaty of London | 30 May 1913 |
| • Balkans Campaign | 1914–1918 |
| • Corfu Declaration | 20 July 1917 |
| • Unification with Serbia | 28 November 1916 |
| | 1916-1922: Government-in-exile |
| • Creation of Yugoslavia | 1 December 1918 |

The Kingdom of Montenegro (Serbian: Краљевина Црна Гора / Kraljevina Crna Gora), was a monarchy in southeastern Europe, present day Montenegro, during the tumultuous years on the Balkan Peninsula leading up to and during World War I. Legally it was a constitutional monarchy, but absolutist in practice. On 28 November 1918, following the end of World War I, with Montenegrin government still in exile, the Podgorica Assembly proclaimed unification with the Kingdom of Serbia which itself was merged into the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes three days later, on 1 December 1918.

# Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus

1917–1920

MAP SHOWING APPROXIMATE POSITIONS OF BOLSHEVIST AND ANTI-BOLSHEVIST FORCES ON ALL THE FIGHTING FRONTS IN RUSSIA, (MARCH, 1919)

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ApproxPositionsWWI-1919.png

The Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus (MRNC; also known as the Mountain Republic or the Republic of the Mountaineers; Russian: Республика Союза Горцев Северного Кавказа, tr. Respublika Soyuza Gortsev Severnogo Kavkaza) was a short-lived state situated in the Northern Caucasus that existed from 1917 until 1920. It broke away from the Russian Empire during the February Revolution, shortly before the start of the Russian Civil War.

MRNC included most of the territory of the former Terek Oblast and Dagestan Oblast of the Russian Empire, which now form the republics of Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia–Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Dagestan and part of Stavropol Krai of the Russian Federation. The total land area was about 260,000 square kilometers (100,000 sq mi), with a population of about 6.5 million. Its capital was initially at Vladikavkaz, then Nazran, and finally Temir-Khan-Shura.

The state was captured by Soviet Russian forces in 1920, who transformed it into the Mountain Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

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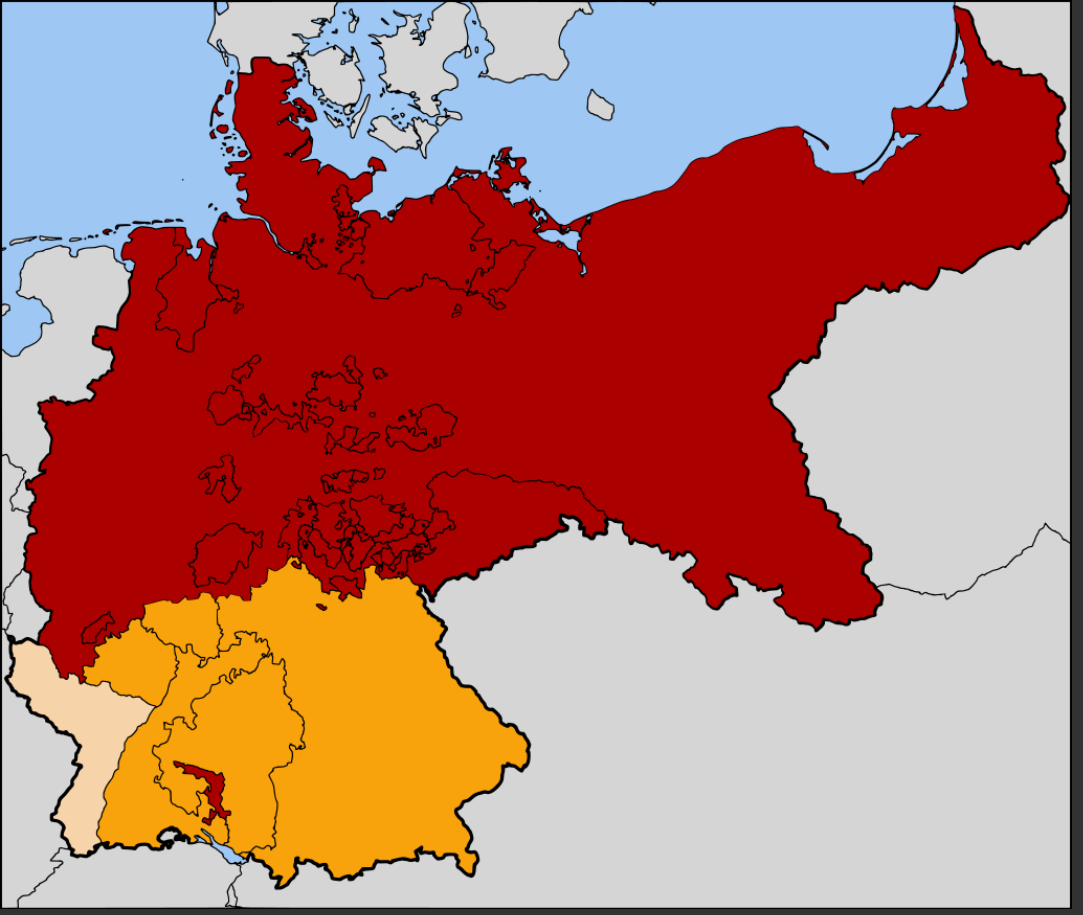
# Duchy of Nassau

Herzogtum Nassau (de)
State of the Confederation of the Rhine
(1806–1813)
State of the German Confederation
(1815–1866)
1806–1866

The Duchy of Nassau (German: Herzogtum Nassau), or simply Nassau, was an independent state between 1806 and 1866, located in what is now the German states of Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse. It was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine and later of the German Confederation. Its ruling dynasty, now extinct, was the House of Nassau. The duchy was named for its historical core city, Nassau, although Wiesbaden, not Nassau, was its capital. In 1865, it had 465,636 inhabitants. After being occupied and annexed into the Kingdom of Prussia in 1866, it was succeeded by the Province of Hesse-Nassau. The area today is a geographical and historical region, Nassau, and Nassau is also the name of the Nassau Nature Park within the borders of the former duchy.

Today, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg still uses "Duke of Nassau" as his secondary title (of pretense), and "Prince" or "Princess of Nassau" is used as a title of pretense by other members of the grand ducal family. Nassau is also part of the name of the Dutch Royal Family, which styles itself Orange-Nassau.



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The North German Confederation (red). The southern German states that joined in 1870 to form the German Empire are in orange. Alsace-Lorraine, the territory annexed following the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, is in tan. The red territory in the South marks the original princedom of the House of Hohenzollern, rulers of the Kingdom of Prussia.

# North German Confederation

1867–1871

Historical era New Imperialism

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • | Confederation Treaty | 18 August 1866 |
| • | Constitution adopted | 16 April 1867 |
| • | Franco-Prussian War | 19 July 1870 |
| • | Unification of Germany | 18 January 1871 |

The North German Confederation (German: Norddeutscher Bund)[1] was the German federal state which existed from July 1867 to December 1870. Some historians also use the name for the alliance of 22 German states formed on 18 August 1866 (Augustbündnis). In 1870–1871, the south German states of Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Württemberg and Bavaria joined the country. On 1 January 1871, the country adopted a new constitution, which was written under the title of a new "German Confederation" but already gave it the name "German Empire" in the preamble and article 11. As the state system largely remained the same in the German Empire, the North German Confederation continues as the German nation state which still exists today.

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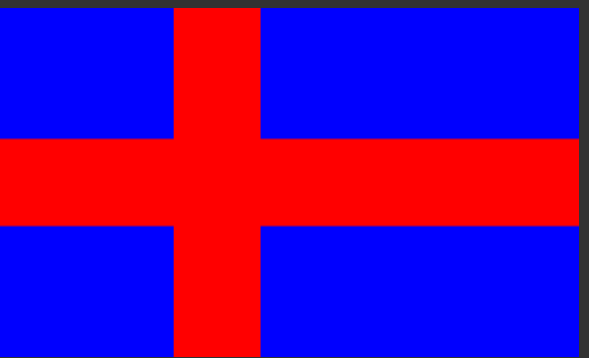


# Grand Duchy of Oldenburg

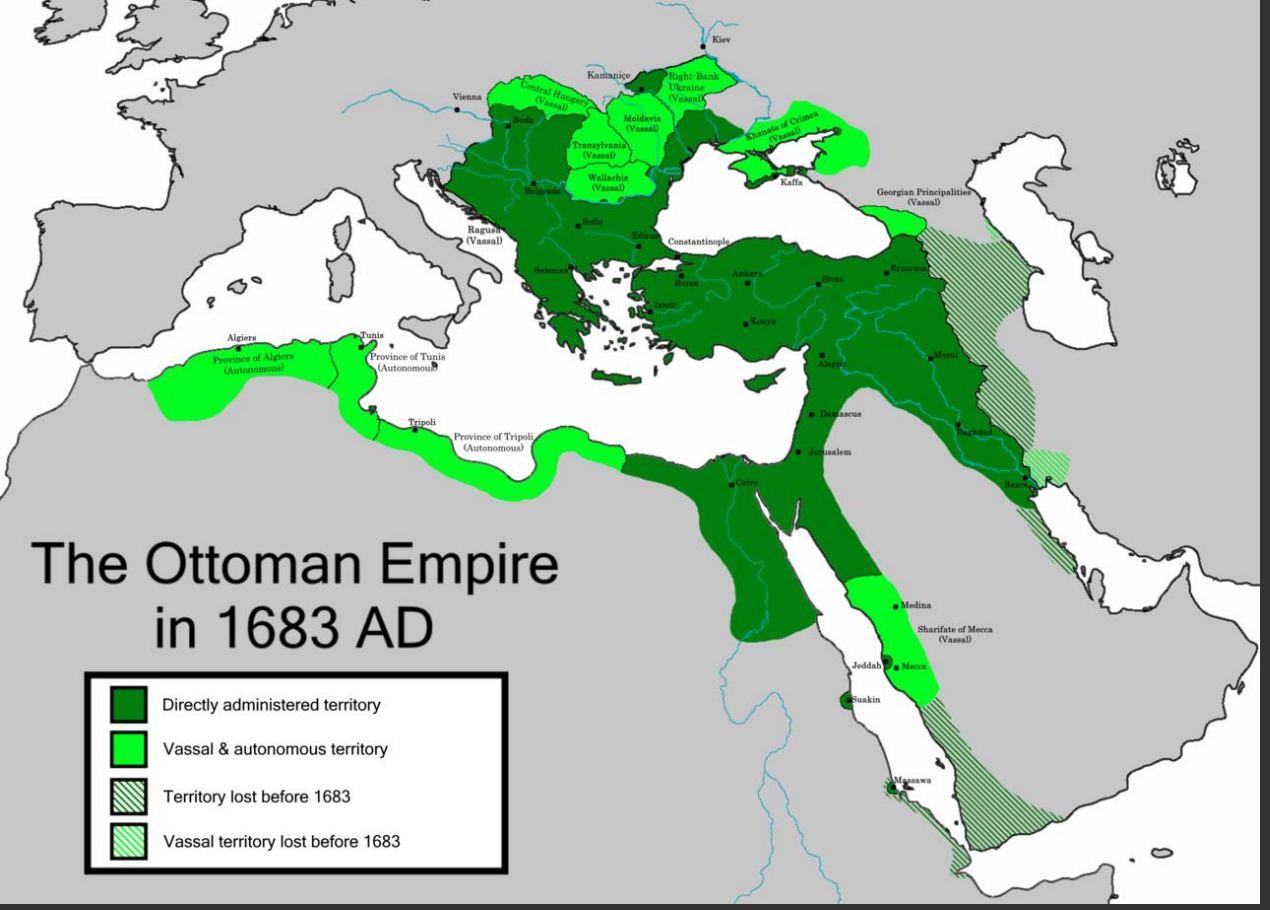
State of the German Confederation, the North German Confederation, and the German Empire
1815–1918

The Grand Duchy of Oldenburg (German: Großherzogtum Oldenburg) (also known as Holstein-Oldenburg) was a Grand Duchy within the German Confederation, North German Confederation, and German Empire, which consisted of three widely separated territories: Oldenburg, Eutin and Birkenfeld. It ranked tenth among the German states and had one vote in the Bundesrat of Germany and three members in the Reichstag.

Its ruling family, the House of Oldenburg, also came to rule in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Greece and Russia. The heirs of a junior line of the Greek branch are, through Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, in the line of succession to the thrones of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms after Queen Elizabeth II.

As common for German houses, the ruling branch of Oldenburg, which ruled as Dukes and later Grand Dukes, holds the headship by primogeniture of the entire House of Holstein-Oldenburg with all its cadet branches.

# Ottoman Empire

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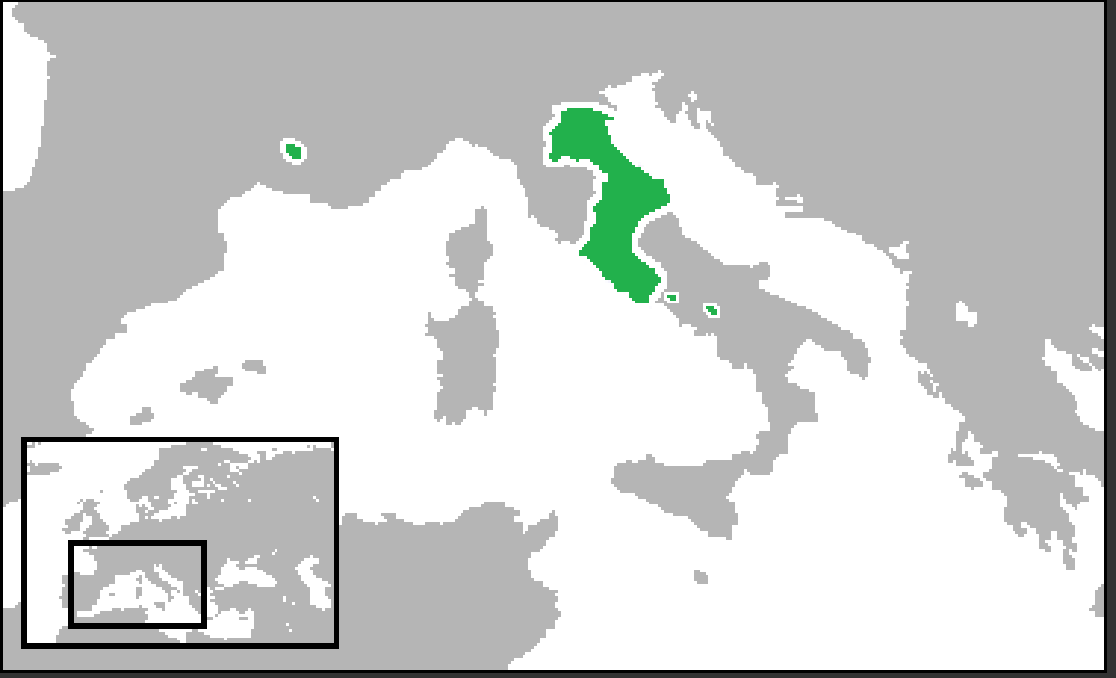
History

| | |
|---|---|
| Founded | c. 1299 |
| Interregnum | 1402–1414 |
| Transformation to empire | 1453 |
| 1st Constitutional | 1876–1878 |
| 2nd Constitutional | 1908–1920 |
| Raid on the Sublime Porte | 23 January 1913 |
| Sultanate abolished | 1 November 1922 |
| Republic of Turkey established | 29 October 1923 |
| Caliphate abolished | 3 March 1924 |

The Ottoman Empire (/ˈɒtəmən/; Devlet-i ʿAlīye-i ʿOsmānīye, also historically known in Western Europe as the Turkish Empire or simply Turkey, was a state that controlled much of southeastern Europe, western Asia and northern Africa between the 14th and early 20th centuries. It was founded at the end of the 13th century in northwestern Anatolia in the town of Söğüt (modern-day Bilecik Province) by the Oghuz Turkish tribal leader Osman. After 1354, the Ottomans crossed into Europe, and with the conquest of the Balkans, the Ottoman Beylik was transformed into a transcontinental empire. The Ottomans ended the Byzantine Empire with the 1453 conquest of Constantinople by Mehmed the Conqueror.
The Empire's defeat and the occupation of part of its territory by the Allied Powers in the aftermath of World War I resulted in its partitioning and the loss of its Middle Eastern territories.



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| | |
|---|---|
| State of the Church<br>Stato della Chiesa<br>Status Ecclesiae | 754–1870<br>Interregna (1798–1799, 1809–1814 and 1849) |

| History of the papacy | |
|---|---|
| Duchy of Rome | 533–751 |
| Donation of Pepin | 750s |
| Papal States | 754–1870 |
| Capture of Rome | 1870 |
| "Prisoner in the Vatican" | 1870–1929 |
| Lateran Treaty | 1929 |
| Vatican City | 1929–present |

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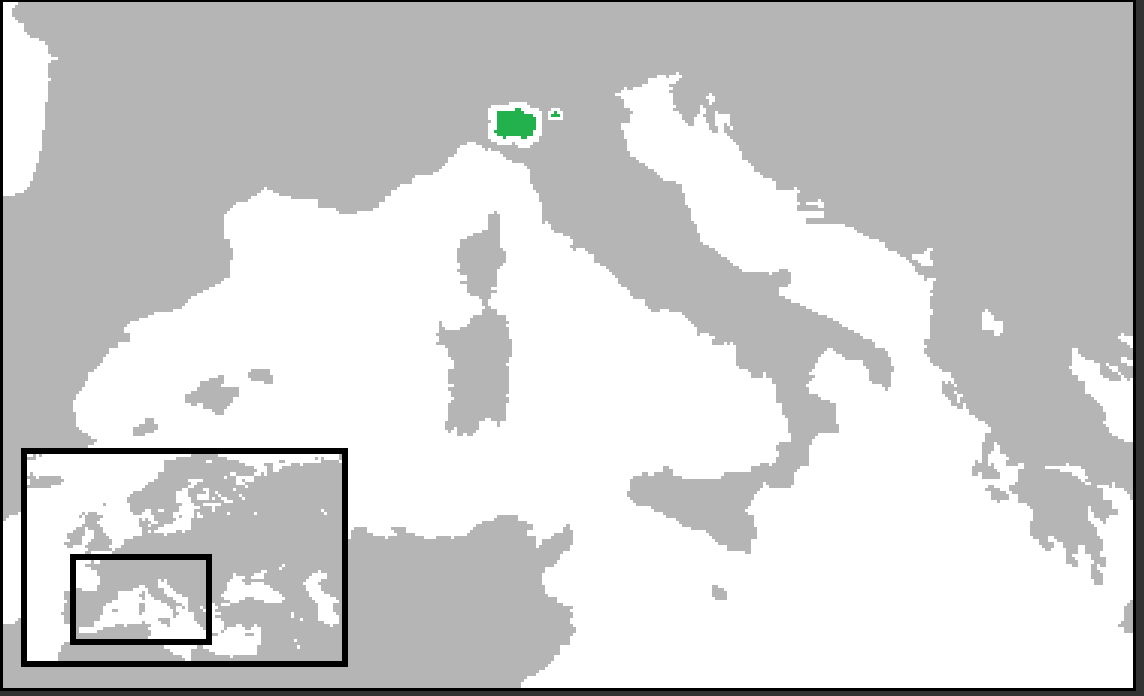
For its first 300 years the Catholic Church was persecuted and unrecognized, unable to hold or transfer property. Early congregations met in rooms set aside for that purpose in the homes of well-to-do individuals, and a number of early churches, known as titular churches and located on the outskirts of Ancient Rome, were held as property by individuals, rather than by the Church itself. Nonetheless, the properties held nominally or actually by individual members of the Roman churches would usually be considered as a common patrimony handed over successively to the legitimate "heir" of that property, often its senior deacons, who were, in turn, assistants to the local bishop. This common patrimony attached to the churches at Rome, and thus under its ruling bishop, became quite considerable, including as it did not only houses etc. in Rome or nearby but landed estates, whole or in part, across Italy and beyond. This system began to change during the reign of the emperor Constantine I, who made Christianity legal within the Roman Empire, and restoring to it any properties that had been confiscated (in the larger cities of the empire this would have been quite considerable, and the Roman patrimony not least among them). The Lateran Palace was the first significant new donation to the Church, most probably a gift from Constantine himself.



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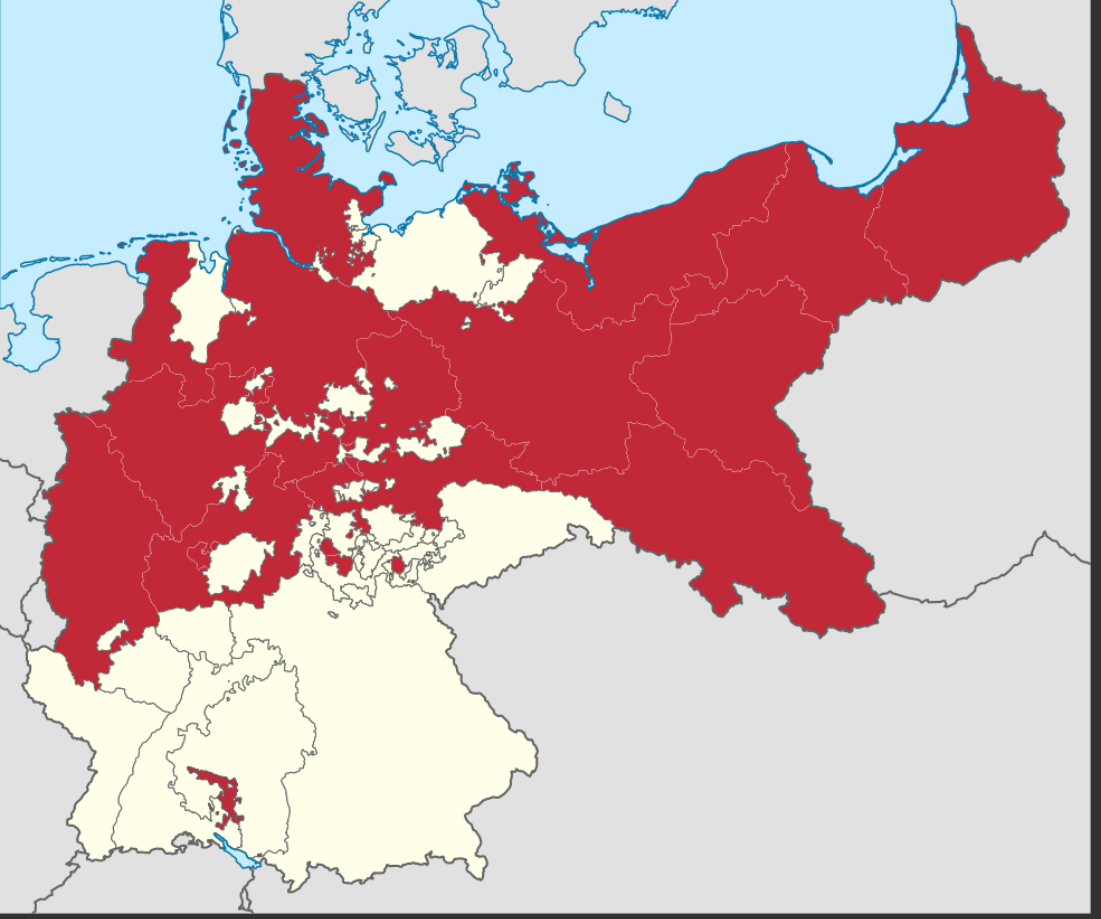
# Duchy of Parma

State of the Holy Roman Empire
(until 1806) 1545–1802 (1808)
1814–1859

The Duchy of Parma was created in 1545 from that part of the Duchy of Milan south of the Po River, which was conquered by the Papal States in 1512. These territories, centered on the city of Parma, were given as a fief for Pope Paul III's illegitimate son, Pier Luigi Farnese.
In 1556, the second Duke, Ottavio Farnese, was given the city of Piacenza, becoming thus also Duke of Piacenza, and so the state was thereafter properly known as the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza (Italian: Ducato di Parma e Piacenza).
The Farnese family continued to rule until their extinction in 1731, when the duchy was inherited by the young son of the King of Spain, Don Charles, whose mother Elizabeth Farnese was the Farnese heiress. He ruled until 1735 during the War of the Polish Succession, when Parma was ceded to Emperor Charles VI in exchange for the Two Sicilies.

## History

- Imperial Diploma 16 September 1545
- Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 24 April 1748
- French administration 1 November 1802
- Formal annexation by France 1808
- Restored 11 April 1814
- Italian unification 3 December 1859



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# Kingdom of Prussia

State of the German Confederation (partly, 1815–1866)
State of the North German Confederation (1867–1871)
Federal State of the German Empire (1871–1918)
1701–1918
Historical era
New Imperialism
World War I

- Coronation of Frederick I 18 January 1701
- Battle of Jena–Auerstedt 14 October 1806
- Congress of Vienna 9 June 1815
- Constitution adopted 5 December 1848
- Germany unified 18 January 1871
- William II abdicatedb 28 November 1918
- Treaty of Versailles 28 June 1919

The Kingdom of Prussia (German: Königreich Preußen) was a German kingdom that constituted the state of Prussia between 1701 and 1918 and included parts of present-day Germany, Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Denmark, Belgium and the Czech Republic. It was the driving force behind the unification of Germany in 1871 and was the leading state of the German Empire until its dissolution in 1918. Although it took its name from the region called Prussia, it was based in the Margraviate of Brandenburg, where its capital was Berlin.

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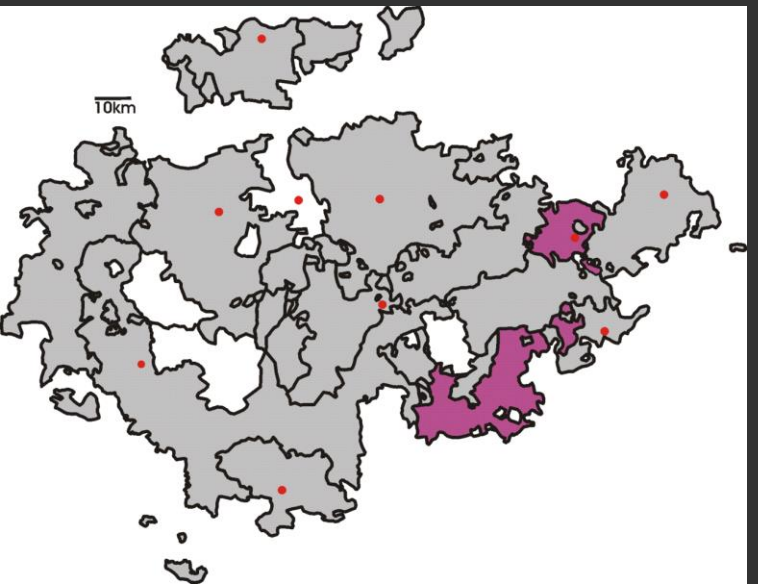


# Principality of Reuss-Gera

1806–1918

The Principality of Reuss-Gera (German: Fürstentum Reuß-Gera), called the Principality of the Reuss Junior Line (German: Fürstentum Reuß jüngerer Linie) after 1848, was a sovereign state in modern Germany, ruled by members of the House of Reuss. The Counts Reuss of Gera, of Schleiz, of Lobenstein, of Köstritz and of Ebersdorf, each became princes in 1806, and they and their reigning successors bore the title of Prince of Reuss-Gera. One may also refer to them using their branch names (for example: Prince Reuss of Köstriz).

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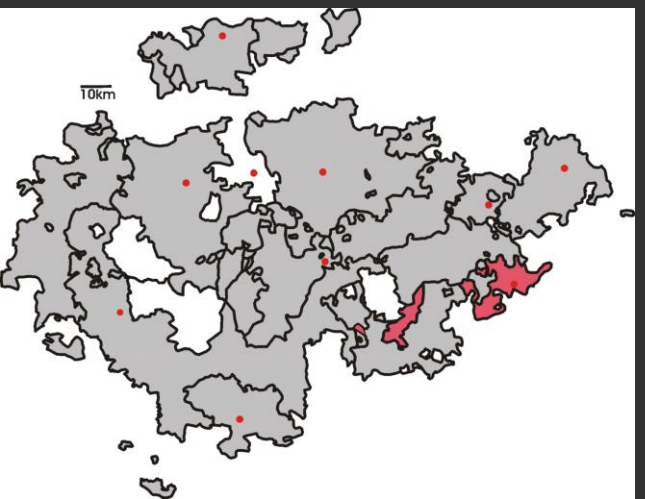


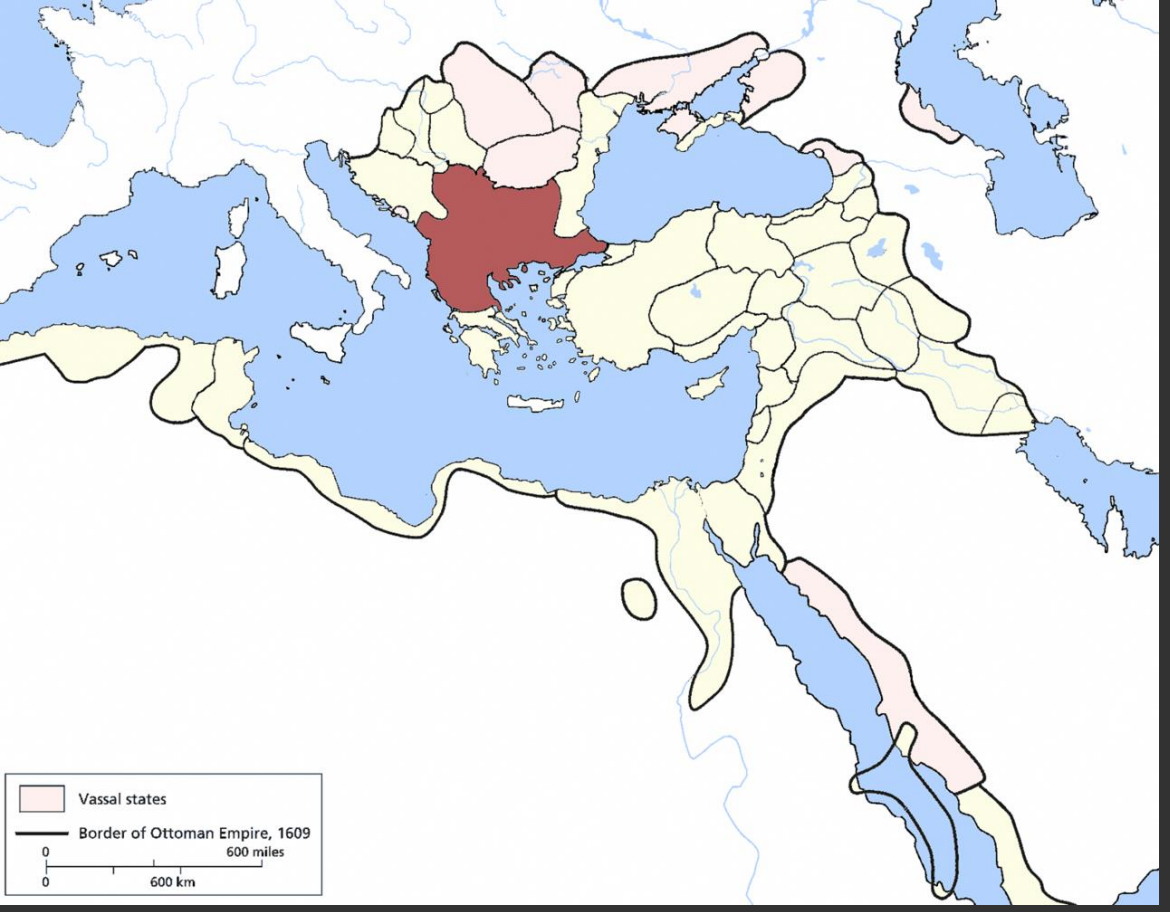

# Principality of Reuss-Greiz

1778–1918

The Principality of Reuss-Greiz (German: Fürstentum Reuß-Greiz), called the Principality of the Reuss Elder Line (German: Fürstentum Reuß älterer Linie) after 1848, was a sovereign state in modern Germany, ruled by members of the House of Reuss. The Counts Reuss of Greiz, Lower-Greiz and Upper-Greiz (German: Reuß zu Greiz, Untergreiz und Obergreiz) were elevated to princely status in 1778 and thereafter bore the title of Prince Reuss, Elder Line, or Prince Reuss of Greiz.

Similarly to the more numerous Reuss Junior Line, the male members of this house were all named "Heinrich", in honour of Emperor Heinrich VI, who had benefited the family. They were numbered sequentially by birth, rather than by reign, with the last series beginning with Heinrich I (born 1693) and ending with Heinrich XXIV (1878–1927).

# Rumelia 1878 - 1908

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Rumelia (Ottoman Turkish: روم ایلی , Rūm-ėli; Turkish: Rumeli), also known as Turkey in Europe, was a historical term describing the area in southeastern Europe that was administered by the Ottoman Empire, mainly the Balkan Peninsula.

Eastern Rumelia was constituted an autonomous province of the Turkish empire by the Berlin treaty of 1878; but on the 18th of September 1885, after a bloodless revolution, it was united with Bulgaria (q.v.).

Rumelia included the provinces of Thrace, Macedonia and Moesia, today's Bulgaria and Turkish Thrace, bounded to the north by the rivers Sava and Danube, west by the Adriatic coast, and south by the Morea. The name Rumelia was ultimately applied to a province composed of central Albania and north-western Macedonia, with Bitola for its chief town.
Owing to administrative changes effected between 1870 and 1875, the name ceased to correspond to any political division. Eastern Rumelia was constituted as an autonomous province of the Ottoman Empire by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, but on September 6, 1885, after a bloodless revolution, it was united with Bulgaria. The Kosovo Vilayet was created in 1877.

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# Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

Independent state (1917–1922, 12–25 December 1991)
Union Republic of the USSR (1922–1990)
Union Republic with priority of Russian legislation (1990–1991)
1917–1991

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | 20th century |
| • October Revolution | 7 November 1917 |
| • Soviet Republic proclaimed | 9 November 1917 |
| • Admitted to the USSR | 30 December 1922 |
| • Priority of Russian laws declared, partial cancellation of the Soviet form of government | 12 June 1990 |
| • Agreement to dissolve the USSR was ratified (de-facto Russia's independence declared) | 12 December 1991 |
| • Russian SFSR renamed into the Russian Federation | 25 December 1991 |
| • Self-dissolution of the USSR (de-facto Russia's independence recognized) | 26 December 1991 |

The East Slavs emerged as a recognizable group in Europe between the 3rd and 8th centuries AD. Founded and ruled by a Varangian warrior elite and their descendants, the medieval state of Rus arose in the 9th century. In 988 it adopted Orthodox Christianity from the Byzantine Empire, beginning the synthesis of Byzantine and Slavic cultures that defined Russian culture for the next millennium. Rus' ultimately disintegrated into a number of smaller states; most of the Rus' lands were overrun by the Mongol invasion

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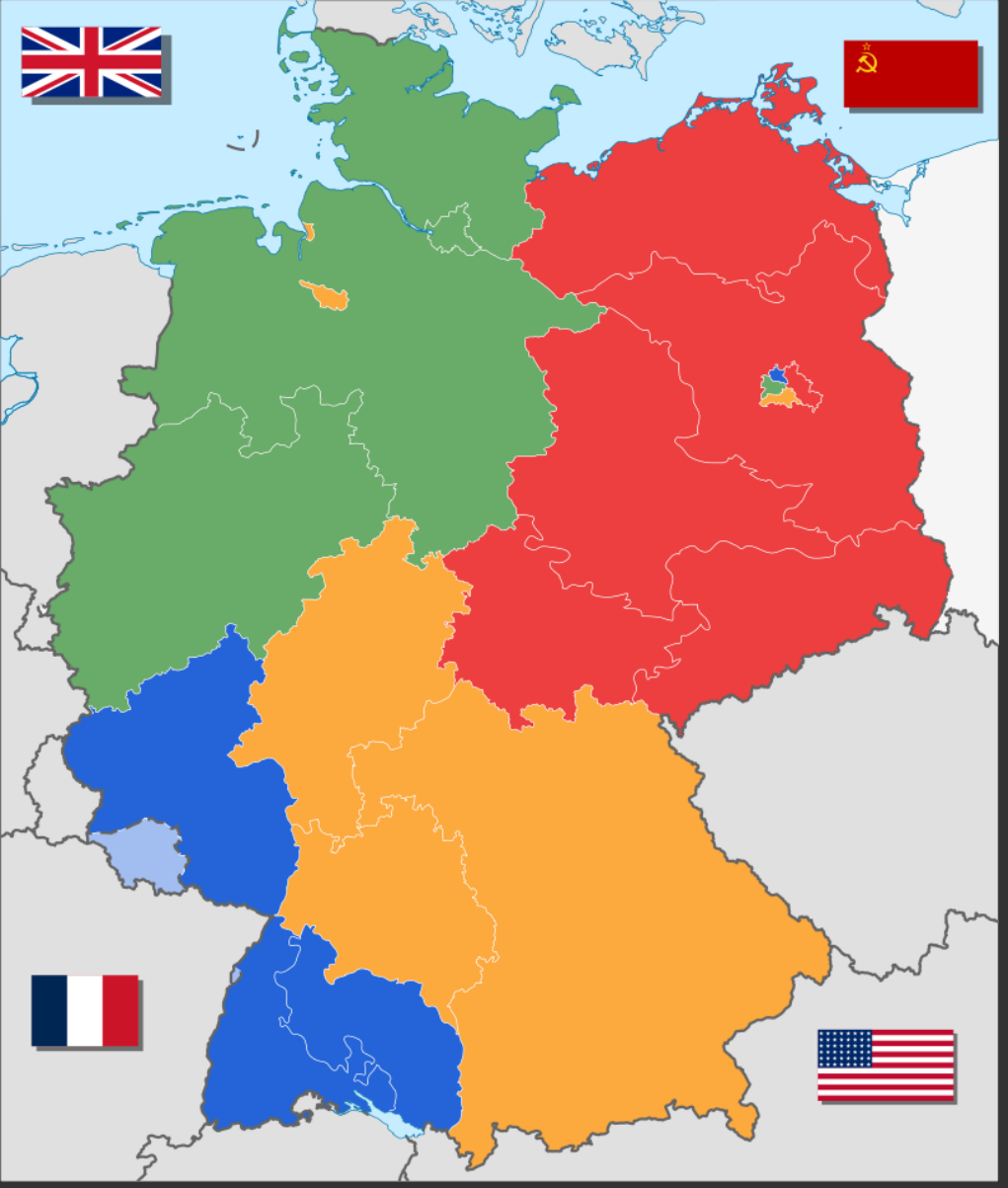
# Territory of the Saar Basin

Territory under League of Nations protection
1920–1935

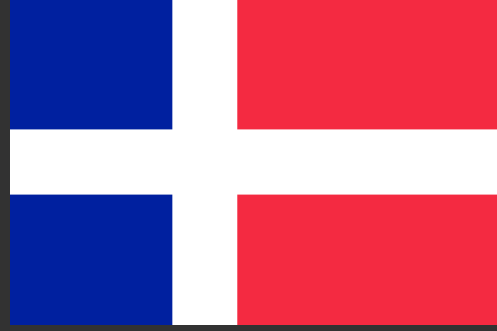
The Territory of the Saar Basin (German: Saarbeckengebiet, Saarterritorium; French: Le Territoire du Bassin de la Sarre) was a region of Germany occupied and governed by the United Kingdom and France from 1920 to 1935 under a League of Nations mandate. It had its own flag (adopted on July 28, 1920): a blue, white, and black horizontal tricolour. The blue and white stood for Bavaria, and white and black for Prussia, out of whose lands the Saar Territory was formed. Initially, the occupation was under the auspices of the Treaty of Versailles. Its population in 1933 was 812,000, and its capital was Saarbrücken. The territory closely corresponds with the modern German state of Saarland, but was slightly smaller in area. After a plebiscite was held in 1935, it was restored to Germany.

On 17 January 1935, the territory's reunion with Germany was approved by the League Council. On 1 March, Germany re-integrated the region into the German Reich, appointing Josef Bürckel as Reichskommissar für die Rückgliederung des Saarlandes, "Reich Commissioner for the reincorporation of the Saarland."
Many opponents of Nazism who had taken refuge in the territory and former politicians and office holders of the Saar who had collaborated with the occupation were imprisoned.



By WikiNight2 (talk) - Own work, based on:Germany location map labeled 8 Jun 1947 - 22 Apr 1949.svgFlag of France.svgFlag of the Soviet Union (1923-1955).svgUS flag 48 stars.svgGovernment Ensign of the United Kingdom.svg, GFDL, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=10252531

# Saar Protectorate



Historical era Cold War

- Established 15 December 1947
- WEU referendum 23 October 1955
- Saar Treaty 27 October 1956
- Joined Germany 1 January 1957

The Saar Protectorate (German: Saarprotektorat; French: Protectorat de Sarre) was a short-lived protectorate (1947–56) partitioned from Germany after its defeat in World War II; it was administered by the French Fourth Republic. On rejoining West Germany in 1957, it became the smallest "area state" (Flächenland), the Saarland, not counting the "city states" (Stadtstaaten) of Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen. It is named after the Saar River.

The region around the Saar River and its tributary valleys is a geographically folded, mineral-rich, ethnically German, economically important, heavily industrialized area. It has well-developed transportation infrastructure that was one of the centres of the Industrial Revolution in Germany and around 1900 formed the third-largest area of coal, iron, and steel industry in Germany (after the Ruhr Area and the Upper Silesian Coal Basin). From 1920 to 1935, as a result of World War I, the region was under the control of the League of Nations as the Territory of the Saar Basin. Near the end of World War II it was heavily bombed by the Allies as part of their strategic bombing campaigns.

The Republic of San Marco (Italian: Repubblica di San Marco), an Italian revolutionary state, existed for 17 months in 1848–1849. Based on the Venetian Lagoon, it extended into most of Venetia, or the Terraferma territory of the Venetian Republic, suppressed 51 years earlier in the French Revolutionary Wars. After declaring independence from the Habsburg Austrian Empire, the republic later joined the Kingdom of Sardinia

# Republic of San Marco

1848–1849

| Historical era | Revolutions of | 1848 |
|---|---|---|
| • | Napoleon cedes Venice to Habsburg Austria | 17 October 1797 |
| • | Insurrection against Habsburg rule | 17 March 1848 |
| • | Independence declared | 22 March 1848 |
| • | Joined by cities of Venetia | March – April 1848 |
| • | Joined Piedmont-Sardinia | 5–13 August 1848 |
| • | Battle of Novara | 23 March 1849 |
| • | Manin negotiates surrender to Austria | 27 August 1849 |
| • | Habsburgs cede Venetia to Italy (via France) | 12 October 1866 |

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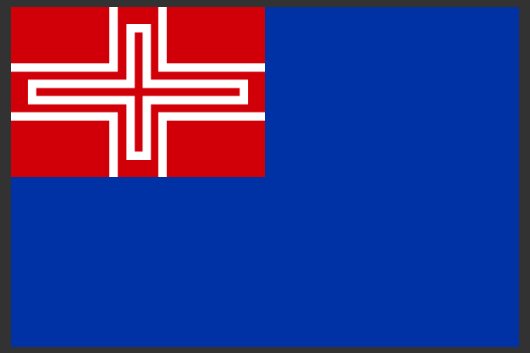
Kingdom of Sardinia, in 1815: Mainland Piedmont with Savoy, Nice, and Sardinia in the inset.



Sardinia was a component of the Crown of Aragon in the 15th century

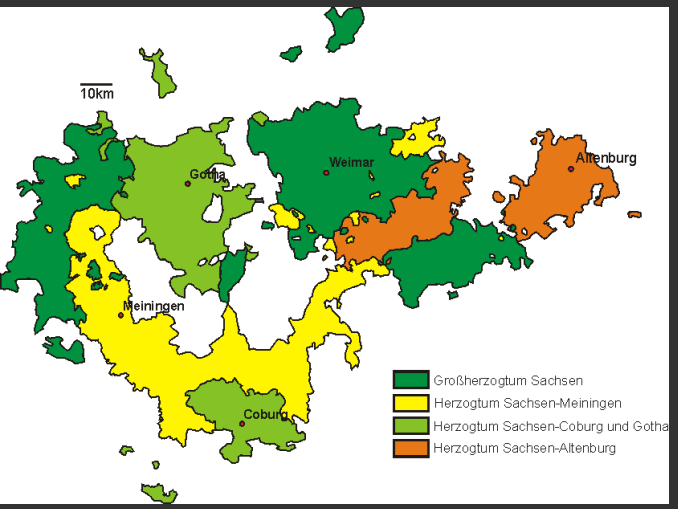
# Kingdom of Sardinia 1324–1861

History

- Papal investiture 1297
- Actual establishment 1324
- Kingdom to Habsburg 1714
- Kingdom to Savoy 1720
- Perfect Fusion 1848
- Loss of Savoy and Nice 1860
- Becomes the new Kingdom of Italy 1861

The Kingdom of Sardinia was a state in Southern Europe which existed from the early 14th until the mid-19th century. It was the predecessor state of the Kingdom of Italy. When it was acquired by the Duke of Savoy in 1720, it was a small state with weak institutions. However, the Savoyards united it with their possessions on the Italian mainland and, by the time of the Crimean War in 1853, had built the resulting kingdom into a strong power. The composite state under the rule of Savoy in this period may be called Savoy-Sardinia or Piedmont-Sardinia, or even the Kingdom of Piedmont to emphasise that the island of Sardinia was of secondary importance to the monarchy. The formal name of the entire Savoyard state was the "States of His Majesty the King of Sardinia". Its final capital was Turin, the capital of Savoy since the Middle Ages.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:German_Empire_-_Saxe_Altenburg_(1871).svg




Ernestine duchies after 1825, showing Saxe-Altenburg in orange

Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg (1602–1918) 1602–1672, 1826–1920

Free State of Saxe-Altenburg (1918–20)
Freistaat Saxe-Altenburg

History

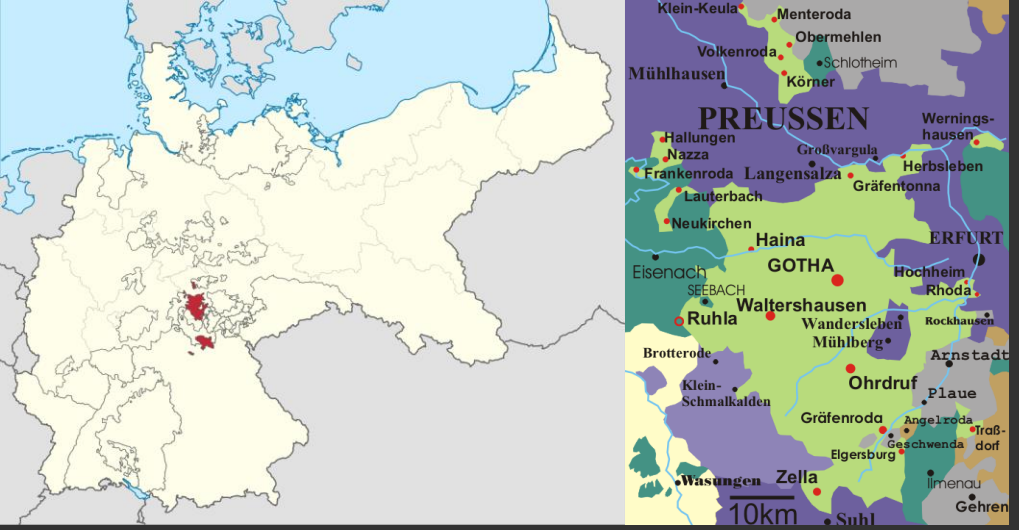
- Saxe-Weimar partitioned — 7 July 1602
- Personal union with Saxe-Gotha* — 1672–1825
- Ernestine duchies rearranged, duchy restored — 12 November 1826
- German Revolution — November 1918
- Merger of Thuringia‡ — 1920

Saxe-Altenburg (German: Sachsen-Altenburg) was one of the Saxon duchies held by the Ernestine branch of the House of Wettin in present-day Thuringia. It was one of the smallest of the German states with an area of 1323 square kilometers and a population of 207,000 (1905) of whom about one fifth resided in the capital, Altenburg. The territory of the duchy consisted of two non-contiguous territories separated by land belonging to the Principality of Reuss. Its economy was based on agriculture, forestry, and small industry. The state had a constitutional monarchical form of government with a parliament composed of thirty members chosen by male taxpayers over 25 years of age.

# Sazan year 1914 - 1944

By Mihai mad - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19192672

Italy  occupied Sazan on 30 October 1914, and established a military commander on the island, which is called Saseno in Italian. This was later ratified on 26 April 1915 by the secret Treaty of London. After World War I, Albania formally ceded the island to Italy on 2 September 1920 as part of the Albano-Italian protocol. The island was part of Italy from 1920 until World War II: it was administratively part of Lagosta, inside the Italian Province of Zara. In those years the Italian authorities built a lighthouse and some naval fortifications, and populated the island with a few families of fishermen relocated from Apulia. The island was united to the Italian Governatorate of Dalmatia in 1941 during World War II and ceded to Albania on 10 February 1947, under the postwar peace treaty with Italy.



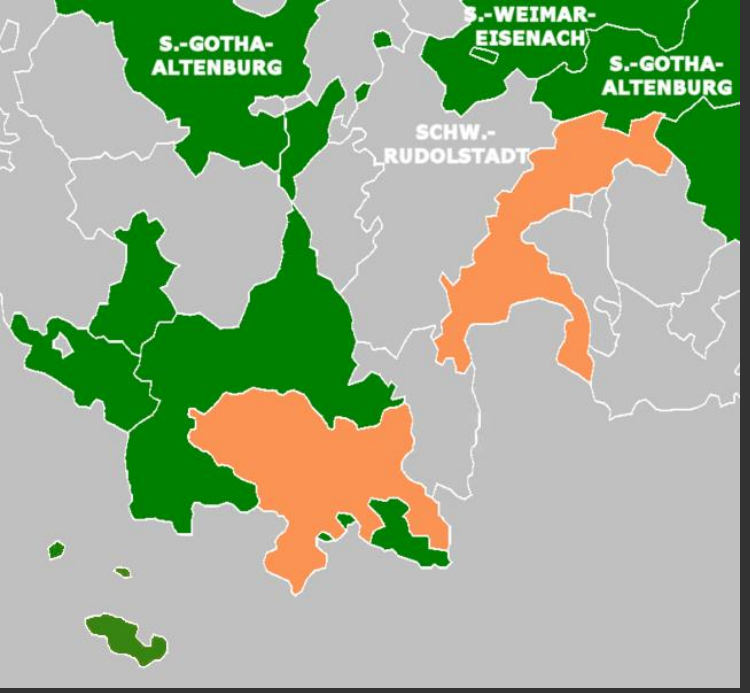

By Shadowxfox - Own work based on: File:Deutsches Reich (Karte) Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35265395

Royal Standard of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

# Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha 1826–1918

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (German: Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha), or Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was an Ernestine duchy ruled by a branch of the House of Wettin, consisting of territories in the present-day states of Bavaria and Thuringia in Germany. It lasted from 1826 to 1918. In November 1918, Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was forced to abdicate. Saxe (Gotha) was subsequently merged into Thuringia whereas Coburg merged into Bavaria.

The name Saxe-Coburg-Gotha also refers to the family of the ruling House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which played many varied roles in the dynastic and political history of Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries. In the early part of the 20th century, before the First World War, it was the family of the sovereigns of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Portugal, Bulgaria, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In 1910, the Portuguese king was deposed, and the same thing occurred in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1918 and in Bulgaria in 1946. As of 2016, branches of the family still reign in Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the other Commonwealth realms. The former Tsar of Bulgaria, Simeon II (reigned 1943–46), kept his surname while serving as the Prime Minister of Bulgaria from 2001 to 2005.

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Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld 1699–1825

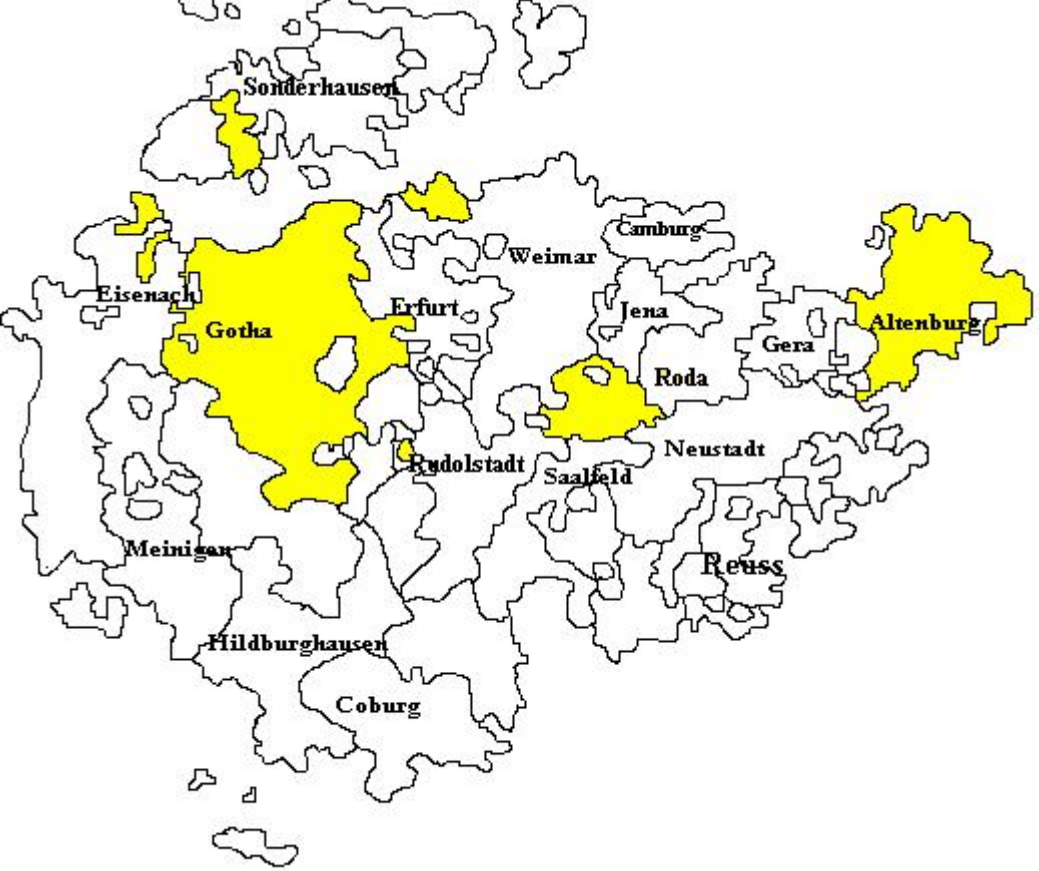
| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Middle Ages |
| • Division of Erfurt | 1572 |
| • Coburg and Saalfeld united | August 6, 1699 |
| • Renamed on Imperial decision of Ernestine succession | 1735 |
| • Lost Saalfeld, gained Gotha, renamed | February 11, 1825 |

Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld (German: Sachsen-Coburg-Saalfeld) was one of the Saxon Duchies held by the Ernestine line of the Wettin Dynasty. Established in 1699, the Saxe-Coburg-Saalfield line lasted until the reshuffle of the Ernestine territories that occurred following the extinction of the Saxe-Gotha line in 1825, in which the Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld line received Gotha, but lost Saalfeld to Saxe-Meiningen.

After the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, Ernest the Pious, died on 26 March 1675 in Gotha, the Principality was divided on 24 February 1680 among his seven surviving sons.

After the death of John Ernest IV in 1729, his sons Christian Ernest II and Francis Josias ruled the country, consisting of two distinct and separate areas, together

The new duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was born as a personal union of the two duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Gotha. Ernest III, the last Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, then became Ernest I, the first Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.




Duchy of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg 1680–1826
Herzogtum Sachsen-Gotha-Altenburg

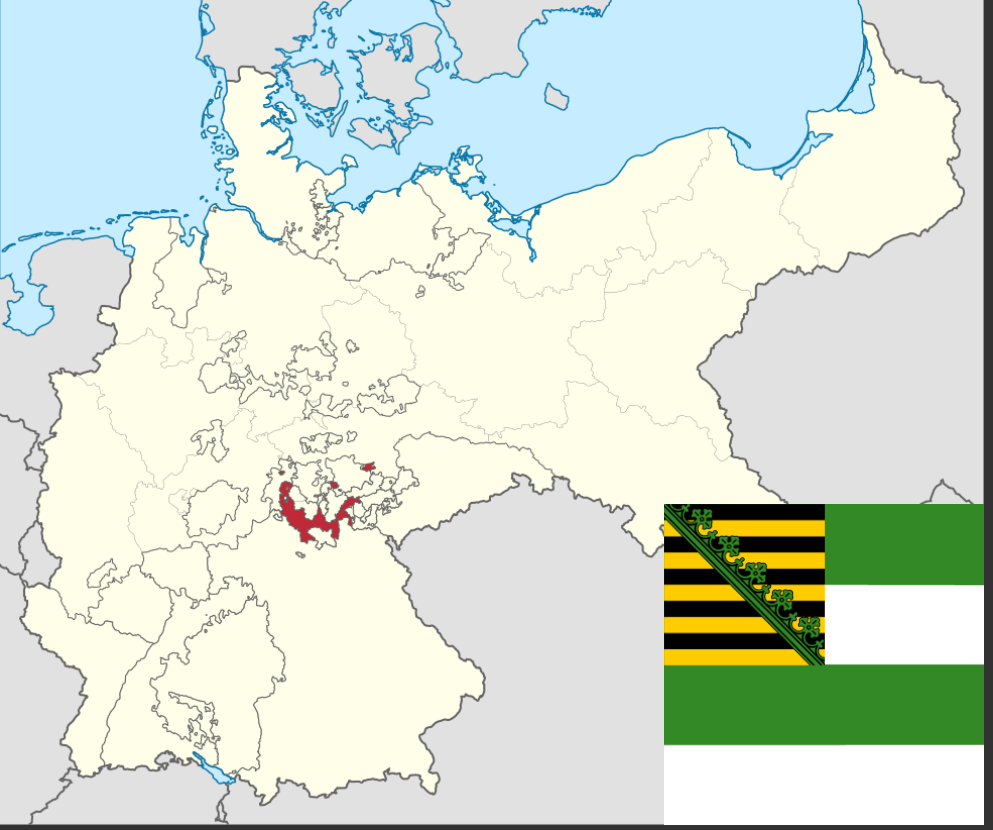
Historical era Early modern Europe

- Union of Saxe-Gotha and Saxe-Altenburg 1672
- Duchy established 1680
- Partitioned between Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld and Saxe-Hildburghausen 1826

**Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg** was a duchy ruled by the Ernestine branch of the House of Wettin in today's Thuringia, Germany. The extinction of the line in 1825 led to a major re-organisation of the Thuringian states.

In 1640 the sons of the late Ernestine duke John II of Saxe-Weimar divided their paternal heritage (Ernestinische Teilung) whereby Duke Ernest the Pious, a younger son, received the newly established Duchy of Saxe-Gotha.

After the abolition of German monarchies in the course of the German Revolution of 1918–1919, all former duchies became part of the newly created state of Thuringia in 1920.



By Shadowxfox - Own work based on: File:Deutsches Reich (Karte) Sachsen-Meiningen.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35265389

**Saxe-Meiningen** was one of the Saxon duchies held by the Ernestine line of the Wettin dynasty, located in the southwest of the present-day German state of Thuringia.

Established in 1681, by partition of the Ernestine duchy of Saxe-Gotha among the seven sons of deceased Duke Ernst der Fromme (Ernest the Pious), the Saxe-Meiningen line of the House of Wettin lasted until the end of the German monarchies in 1918.

Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen (1680–1918)
Herzogtum Sachsen-Meiningen
Free State of Saxe-Meiningen (1918–20)
Freistaat Sachsen-Meiningen

1680–1920

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Early modern period |
| • Partitioned from Saxe-Gotha | 1680 |
| • Acquired Saxe-Hildburghausen | 1826 |
| • Duchy abolished | 1918 |
| • Merged into Thuringia | 1920 |

By Shadowxfox - Own work based on: File:Deutsches Reich (Karte) Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35265396

(Grand) Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (1809–1903)

Grand Duchy of Saxony (1903–1918)
Großherzogtum Sachsen
Free State of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (1918–20)
Freistaat Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Middle Ages |
| • Saxe-Eisenach and Saxe-Weimar held in personal union | 1741 |
| • Merger of Eisenach and Weimar | 1809 |
| • Raised to grand duchy | 1815 |
| • German Revolution | 1918 |
| • Joined Thuringia | 1920 |

1809–1920

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (German: Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach) was created as a duchy in 1809 by the merger of the Ernestine duchies of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Eisenach. It was raised to a Grand duchy in 1815 by resolution of the Vienna Congress. In 1903, it officially changed its name to the Grand Duchy of Saxony (German: Großherzogtum Sachsen), but this name was rarely used. The Grand Duchy came to an end in the German Revolution of 1918–19 with the other monarchies of the German Empire. It was succeeded by the Free State of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, which was merged into the new state of Thuringia two years later.

# South Russia year 1919 - 1920

Leader General Anton I. Denikin.

**Anton Ivanovich Denikin** 16 December [O.S. 4 December] 1872 – 8 August 1947) was a Lieutenant General in the Imperial Russian Army (1916) and afterwards a leading general of the White movement in the Russian Civil War.

Following the October Revolution both Denikin and Kornilov escaped to Novocherkassk in the Northern Caucasus and, with other Tsarist officers, formed the anti-Bolshevik Volunteer Army, initially commanded by Alekseev. Kornilov was killed in April 1918 near Ekaterinodar and the Volunteer Army came under Denikin's command. There was some sentiment to place Grand Duke Nicholas in overall command but Denikin was not interested in sharing power. In the face of a Communist counter-offensive he withdrew his forces back towards the Don area in what came to be known as the Ice March. Denikin led one final assault of the southern White forces in their final push to capture Moscow in the summer of 1919. For a time, it appeared that the White Army would succeed in its drive

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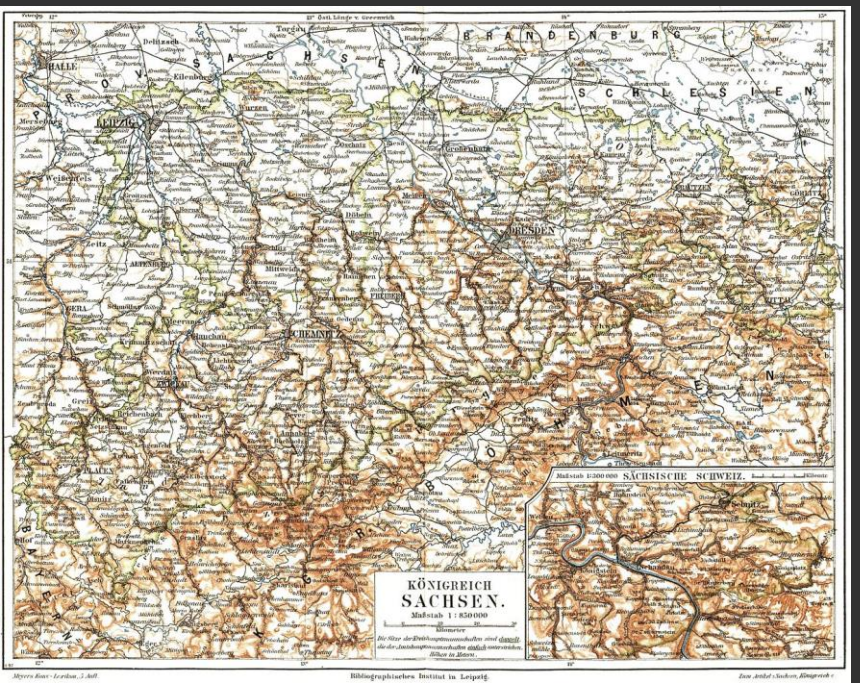



# Kingdom of Saxony

Königreich Sachsen (German)

State of the Confederation of the Rhine
(1806–1813)

State of the German Confederation
(1815–1866)

State of the North German Confederation
(1867–1871)

Federal state of the German Empire
(1871–1918)

1806–1918

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Napoleonic Wars / WWI |
| • Established | 20 December 1806 |
| • Disestablished | 13 November 1918 |

The Kingdom of Saxony (German: Königreich Sachsen), lasting between 1806 and 1918, was an independent member of a number of historical confederacies in Napoleonic through post-Napoleonic Germany. The kingdom was formed from the Electorate of Saxony. From 1871 it was part of the German Empire. It became a Free state in the era of Weimar Republic in 1918 after the end of World War I and the abdication of King Frederick Augustus III of Saxony. Its capital was the city of Dresden, and its modern successor state is the Free State of Saxony.

By Shadowxfox - Own work based on: File:Deutsches Reich (Karte) Schaumburg-Lippe.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35265400

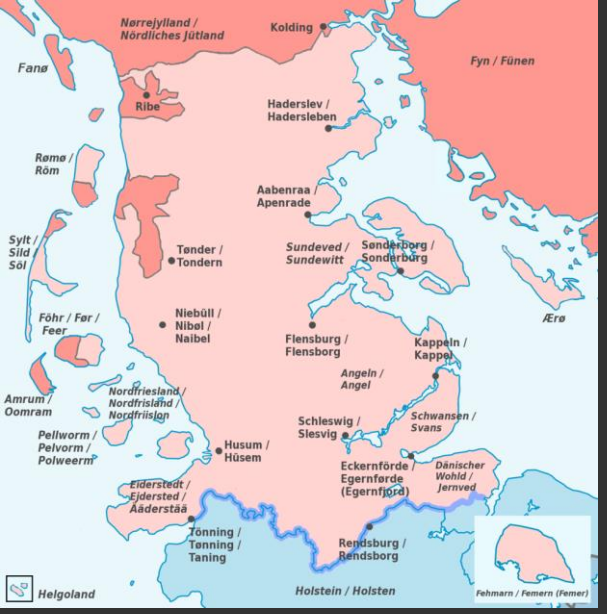
County (Principality) of Schaumburg-Lippe 1647–1918

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Early modern Europe |
| • Partitioned from Schaumburg | 1647 |
| • Inherited Lippe-Alverdissen | 1777 |
| • Raised to principality | 1807 |
| • German Revolution | 1918 |
| • Merged into Lower Saxony | 1946 |

Schaumburg-Lippe was created as a county in 1647, became a principality in 1807, a free state in 1918, and was until 1946 a small state in Germany, located in the present day state of Lower Saxony, with its capital at Bückeburg.

1918, when it became a free state as the Free State of Schaumburg-Lippe. In November 1918, Prince Adolf was the second last reigning German monarch to abdicate.

# Duchy of Schleswig 1058–1866




https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:DuchySchleswigSlesvig.png

The Duchy of Schleswig (Danish: Hertugdømmet Slesvig; German: Herzogtum Schleswig; Low German: Sleswig; North Frisian: Slaswik) was a duchy in Southern Jutland (Sønderjylland) covering the area between about 60 km north and 70 km south of the current border between Germany and Denmark. The territory has been divided between the two countries since 1920, with Northern Schleswig in Denmark and Southern Schleswig in Germany. The region is also called Sleswick in English.

The area's traditional significance lies in the transfer of goods between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, connecting the trade route through Russia with the trade routes along the Rhine and the Atlantic coast (see also Kiel Canal).

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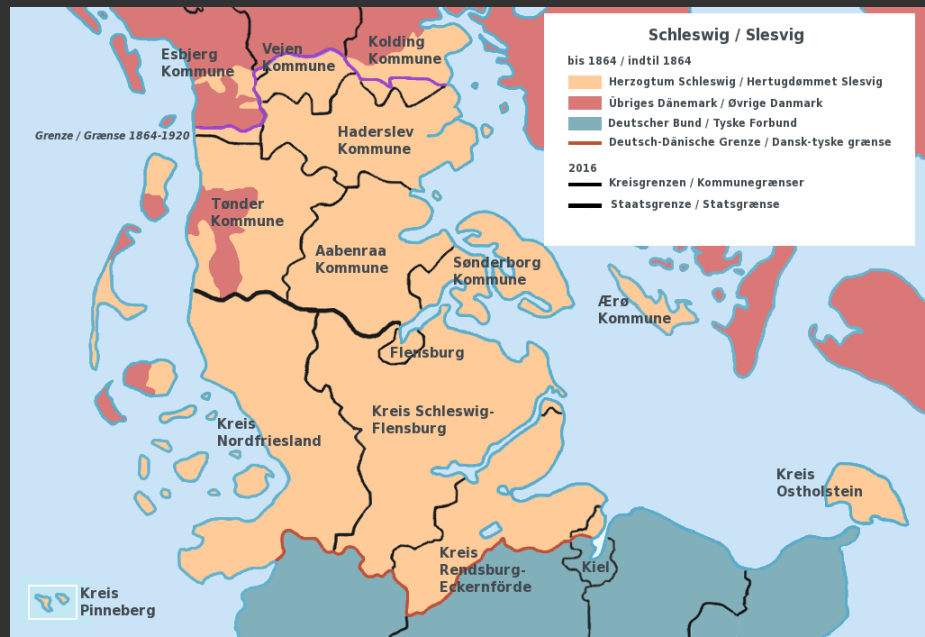
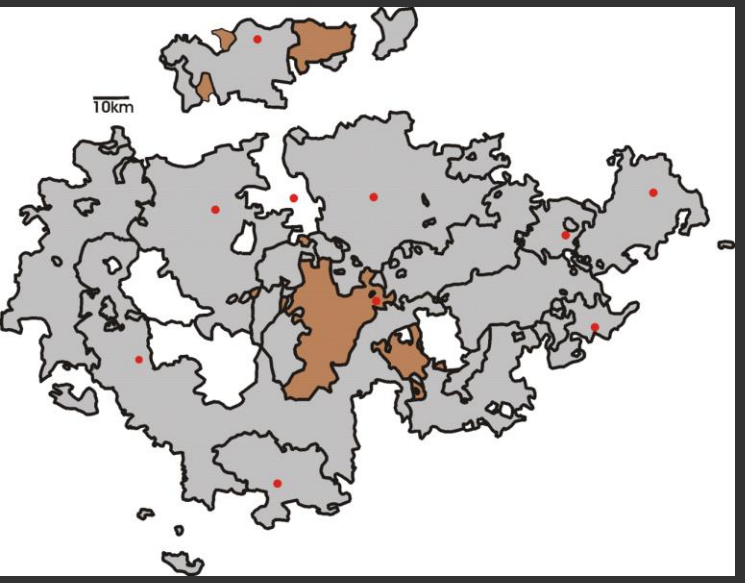
In the Copenhagen-Bonn declaration of 1955, West Germany (later Germany as a whole) and Denmark promised to uphold the rights of each other's minority population. Today, both parts co-operate as a Euroregion, despite a national border dividing the former duchy. As Denmark and Germany are both part of the Schengen Area, there are no controls at the border.



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:German_Empire_-_Schwarzburg_Rudolstadt_(1871).svg




https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SBRU.png

County (Principality) of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt 1599–1918

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Early modern period |
| • Emerged from Schwarzburg | 1599 |
| • Raised to Principality | 1711 |
| • German Revolution | 1918 |
| • Merged into Thuringia | 1920 |

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt was a small historic state in present-day Thuringia, Germany, with its capital at Rudolstadt.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt was established in 1599 in the course of a resettlement of Schwarzburg dynasty lands. Since the 11th century, the ancestral seat of the comital family had been at Schwarzburg Castle, though after 1340, for most of its existence as a polity had the capital at the larger town of Rudolstadt. In 1583 Count Günther XLI of Schwarzburg, the eldest son of Günther XL the Rich and ruler over the united Schwarzburg lands, had died without issue. He was succeeded by his younger brothers, whereby Albert VII received the territory around Rudolstadt. After their brother Count William of Schwarzburg-Frankenhausen had died in 1597, the surviving brothers Albert VII and John Günther I established the two counties of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen by the 1599 Treaty of Stadtilm.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:German_Empire_-_Schwarzburg_Sondershausen_(1871).svg

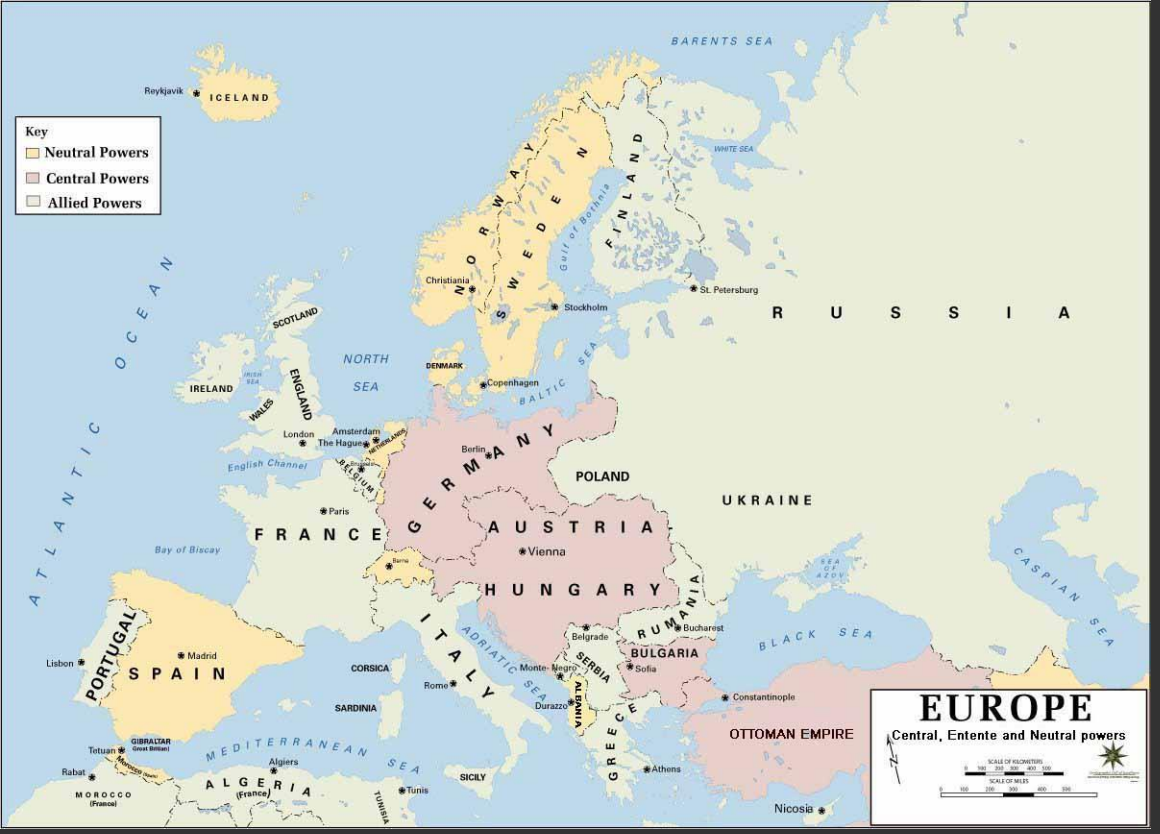
# County (Principality) of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen 1599–1918

| Historical era | Middle Ages |
|---|---|
| • Partitioned from Schwarzburg | 1599 |
| • Raised to Principality | 1697 |
| • German Revolution | 1918 |
| • Merged into Thuringia | 1920 |

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen was a small principality in Germany, in the present day state of Thuringia, with its capital at Sondershausen.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen was a county until 1697. In that year, it became a principality, which lasted until the fall of the German monarchies in 1918, during the German Revolution of 1918–1919. After the German Revolution, it became a republic.

In 1920, it joined with other small states in the area to form the new state of Thuringia. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen had an area of 862 km² and a population of 85,000 (1905). Towns placed in the state were: Arnstadt, Sondershausen, Gehren, Langewiesen, Großbreitenbach, Ebeleben, Großenehrich, Greußen and Plaue.



# Kingdom of Serbia

## 1882–1918

The Kingdom of Serbia (Serbian: Краљевина Србија/Kraljevina Srbija), often rendered as Servia in English sources during the time of its existence, was created when Prince Milan I of Serbia, ruler of the Principality of Serbia, was proclaimed king in 1882.
Since 1817, the Principality was ruled by the Obrenović dynasty (replaced by the Karađorđević dynasty for a short time). The Principality, suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire, de facto achieved full independence when the last Ottoman troops left Belgrade in 1867. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 recognized the formal independence of the Principality of Serbia, and in its composition Nišava, Pirot, Toplica and Vranje districts entered the South part of Serbia.
In 1882, King Milan I proclaimed the Kingdom of Serbia and maintained a foreign policy friendly to Austria-Hungary.
Between 1912 and 1913, Serbia greatly enlarged its territory through engagement in the First and Second Balkan Wars—Sandžak-Raška, Kosovo Vilayet and Vardar Macedonia were annexed. As outcome of the World War I in 1918 it united with Vojvodina and Kingdom of Montenegro. Towards the end of 1918, Serbia joined with the newly created State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs to form the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later known as Kingdom of Yugoslavia) under the continued rule of the Serbian Karađorđević dynasty.

# Principality of Serbia 1815–1882

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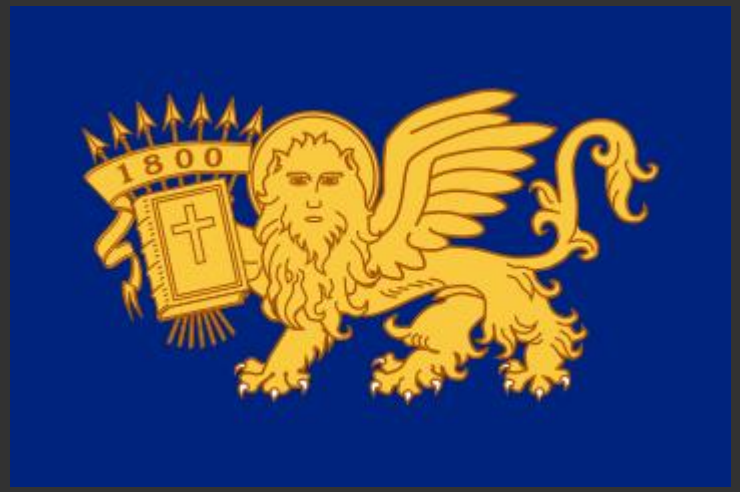
The Principality of Serbia (Serbian: Кнежевина Србија) was a semi-independent state in the Balkans that came into existence as a result of the Serbian Revolution which lasted between 1804 and 1817. Its creation was negotiated first through an unwritten agreement between Miloš Obrenović, leader of the Second Serbian Uprising and Ottoman official Marashli Pasha. It was followed by the series of legal documents published by the Porte in 1828, 1829 and finally, 1830 — the Hatt-i Sharif. Its de facto independence ensued in 1867, following the expulsion of all Ottoman troops from the country; Treaty of Berlin (1878) recognized its independence internationally. By 1882 the country was elevated to Kingdom of Serbia.




## Septinsular Republic 1800–1815

The Septinsular Republic (Greek: Ἑπτάνησος Πολιτεία, Italian: Repubblica Settinsulare, Ottoman Turkish: جزاییری صبای موجتمیا جومهورو Cezayir-i Seb'a-i Müctemia Cumhuru) was an island republic that existed from 1800 to 1807 under nominal Russian and Ottoman sovereignty in the Ionian Islands. It succeeded the previous French departments of Greece. It was the first time Greeks had been granted even limited self-government since the fall of the last remnants of the Byzantine Empire to the Ottomans in 1460. In 1807, the republic was ceded to Napoleon's First French Empire, but the islands were not annexed by France, keeping their institutions of government (known in French as République Septinsulaire or République des Sept-Îles). The British gradually took control of the islands, and following the Treaty of Paris, the islands were formally organised into the United States of the Ionian Islands under British protection.

# Slovak Republic 1939–1945

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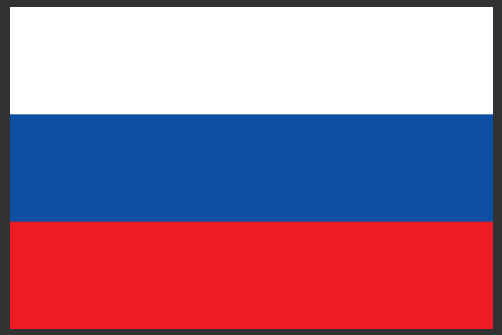

The (First) Slovak Republic (Slovak: [prvá] Slovenská republika) otherwise known as the Slovak State (Slovak: Slovenský štát) was a client state of Nazi Germany which existed between 14 March 1939 and 4 April 1945. It controlled the majority of the territory of present-day Slovakia, but without its current southern and eastern parts, which had been ceded to Hungary in 1938. The Republic bordered Germany, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, Poland – and subsequently the General Government (German-occupied remnant of Poland) – and Hungary.

Germany recognized the Slovak State, as did several other states, including the Provisional Government of the Republic of China, Croatian State, Serbian State, El Salvador, Estonia, Italy, Hungary, Japan, Lithuania, Manchukuo, Mengjiang, Romania, the Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, and the Vatican City. The majority of the Allies of World War II never recognized the existence of Slovak state. The only exception was Soviet Union who nullified its recognition after Slovakia joined the invasion of the USSR in 1941.

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## State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs 1918

The State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs (Serbo-Croatian: Država Slovenaca, Hrvata i Srba/Држава Словенаца, Хрвата и Срба; Slovene: Država Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov) was a short-lived entity formed at the end of World War I by Slovenes, Croats and Serbs residing in what were the southernmost parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Although internationally unrecognized, this was the first incarnation of a Yugoslav state and had been founded on the Pan-Slavic ideology behind the initiative. A month after it was proclaimed, the State joined the Kingdom of Serbia to form the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

# Transcaucasian Democratic 1918

The Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic (TDFR; Закавказская демократическая Федеративная Республика (ЗКДФР); Zakavkazskaya Demokraticheskaya Federativnaya Respublika (ZKDFR); 22 April – 28 May 1918), also known as the Transcaucasian Federation, was a short-lived South Caucasian state extending across what are now the modern-day countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, plus parts of Eastern Turkey as well as Russian border areas.

| Historical era | World War I |
| --- | --- |
| • Federation proclaimed | April 22, 1918 |
| • Georgia declares independence | May 26, 1918 |
| •Armenia and Azerbaijan declare independence | May 28, 1918 |
| • Federation dissolved | May 28, 1918 |

# Free Territory of Trieste 1947–1954

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Territorio_libero_di_Trieste_carta.png

The Free Territory of Trieste (Italian: Territorio libero di Trieste, Slovene: Svobodno tržaško ozemlje; Serbo-Croatian: Slobodni teritorij Trsta) was an independent territory situated in Central Europe between northern Italy and Yugoslavia, facing the north part of the Adriatic Sea, under direct responsibility of the United Nations Security Council in the aftermath of World War II.

Map of the territory, showing the two zones

The Free Territory was established on 10 February 1947 by a protocol of the Treaty of Peace with Italy in order to accommodate an ethnically and culturally mixed population in a neutral independent country. The intention was also to cool down territorial claims between Italy and Yugoslavia, due to its strategic importance for trade with Central Europe. It came into existence on 15 September 1947. Its administration was divided into two areas: one being the port city of Trieste with a narrow coastal strip to the north west (Zone A); the other, larger (Zone B) was formed by a small portion of the north-western part of the Istrian peninsula.

The Free Territory was de facto taken over by its two neighbours in 1954 and this was formalized much later by the bilateral Treaty of Osimo of 1975, ratified in 1977.

By Europe_1789.svg: *Blank_map_of_Europe.svg: maix¿?derivative work: Alphathonderivative work: Alphathon - This file was derived from  Europe 1789.svg:, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=25588016

# Grand Duchy of Tuscany

1569–1801
1815–1859

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany (Italian: Granducato di Toscana, Latin: Magnus Ducatus Etruriae) was a central Italian monarchy that existed, with interruptions, from 1569 to 1859, replacing the Duchy of Florence. The grand duchy's capital was Florence. Tuscany was nominally a state of the Holy Roman Empire until the Treaty of Campo Formio in 1797.

Initially, Tuscany was ruled by the House of Medici until the extinction of its senior branch in 1737. While not as internationally renowned as the old republic, the grand duchy thrived under the Medici and it bore witness to unprecedented economic and military success under Cosimo I and his sons, until the reign of Ferdinando II, which saw the beginning of the state's long economic decline. It peaked under Cosimo III. The Medicis' only advancement in the latter days of their existence was their elevation to royalty, by the Holy Roman Emperor, in 1691.

Francis Stephen of Lorraine, a cognatic descendant of the Medici, succeeded the family and ascended the throne of his Medicean ancestors. Tuscany was governed by a viceroy, Marc de Beauvau-Craon, for his entire rule. His descendants ruled, and resided in, the grand duchy until 1859, barring one interruption, when Napoleon Bonaparte gave Tuscany to the House of Bourbon-Parma. Following the collapse of the Napoleonic system in 1814, the grand duchy was restored. The United Provinces of Central Italy, a client state of the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont, annexed Tuscany in 1859. Tuscany was formally annexed to Sardinia in 1860, following a landslide referendum, in which 95% of voters approved.

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# Kingdom of the Two Sicilies 1816–1861

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Neapolitan: Regno dê Doje Sicilie, Sicilian: Regnu dî Dui Sicili, Italian: Regno delle Due Sicilie) was the largest of the states of Italy before the Italian unification. It was formed as a union of the Kingdom of Sicily and the Kingdom of Naples, which collectively had long been called the "Two Sicilies" (Utraque Sicilia, literally "both Sicilies").

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies lasted from 1815 until 1860, when it was annexed by the Kingdom of Sardinia to form the Kingdom of Italy in 1861. The capitals of the Two Sicilies were in Naples and in Palermo. The kingdom extended over the Mezzogiorno (the southern part of mainland Italy) and the island of Sicily. Jordan Lancaster notes that the integration of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies into the Kingdom of Italy changed the status of Naples forever: "Abject poverty meant that, throughout Naples and Southern Italy, thousands decided to leave in search of a better future." Many went to the United States, Australia and Argentina. The kingdom was heavily agricultural, like the other Italian states the church owned 50–65% of the land by 1750.

By Alex Tora - Own work, based on Українська держава, утворення Директорії та відновлення УНР (травень - листопад 1918 р) // Атлас історії України. 10 клас, CC BY-SA 2.1 jp, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=13236588

# Ukrainian People's Republic

1917–1921

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | World War I |
| • Republic founded | 7 November 1917 |
| • Independence | 22 January 1918 |
| • Sack of Kiev | 9 February 1918 |
| • Ukrainian State | 29 April 1918 |
| • Directorate | 13 November 1918 |
| • Soviet invasion | 16 January 1919 |
| • Peace of Riga | 18 March 1921 |

The Ukrainian People's Republic or Ukrainian National Republic (Українська Народня Республіка, in modern orthography Ukrainian: Українська Народна Республіка, Ukrajinśka Narodna Respublika; abbreviated УНР, UNR) was a predecessor of modern Ukraine declared on 10 June 1917 following the Russian Revolution. It was initially part of the Russian Republic but proclaimed its independence on 25 January 1918.[1] During its short existence, the republic went through several political transformations from the socialist-leaning republic headed by the Central council with its general secretariat to the national republic, led by the Directorate and by Symon Petlyura. Between April and December 1918, the Ukrainian People's Republic did not function, having been overthrown by the Ukrainian State of Pavlo Skoropadsky. From autumn 1919, the UNR operated as an ally of the Second Polish Republic,[1] but by then, the state de facto no longer existed. The 18 March 1921 Treaty of Riga between the Second Polish Republic, Soviet Russia (acting also on behalf of Soviet Belarus) and Soviet Ukraine sealed the fate of the Ukrainian People's Republic.

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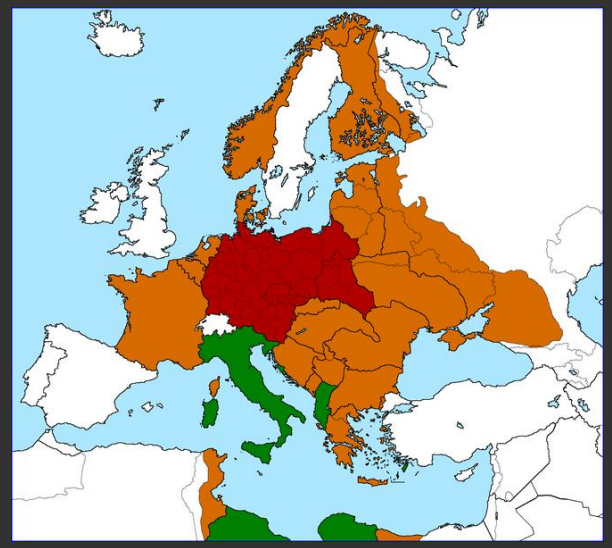
# Reichskommissariat Ostland 1941–1945



By Mackay 86 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Greater_German_Reich_in_1942.png, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9382207

Nazi Germany established the Reichskommissariat Ostland (RKO) in 1941 as the civilian occupation regime in the Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), the northeastern part of Poland and the west part of the Belarusian SSR during World War II. It was also known initially as Reichskommissariat Baltenland ("Baltic Land"). The political organization for this territory – after an initial period of military administration before its establishment – was that of a German civilian administration, nominally under the authority of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (German: Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete) led by Nazi ideologist Alfred Rosenberg, but actually controlled by the Nazi official Hinrich Lohse, its appointed Reichskommissar.

By Ssolbergj - Own work,This vector image was created with Inkscape.Aquarius.geomar.deThe map has been created with the Generic Mapping Tools: http://gmt.soest.hawaii.edu/ using one or more of these public-domain datasets for the relief:ETOPO2 (topography/bathymetry): http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/global.htmlGLOBE (topography): http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/topo/gltiles.htmlSRTM (topography): http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/ º English | Français | Italiano | 日本語 | Македонски | +/−Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled GNU Free Documentation License., CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6370908

# Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1922–1991

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | 20th century |
| • Treaty of Creation | 30 December 1922 |
| • Admitted to the United Nations | 25 October 1945 |
| • Constitution adopted | 9 October 1977 |
| • Union dissolved | 26 December 1991 |

Russian: Союз Советских Социалистических Республик; Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik
Ukrainian: Союз Радянських Соціалістичних Республік; Soyuz Radyans'kykh Socialistychnykh Respublik
Belarusian: Саюз Савецкіх Сацыялістычных Рэспублік; Sajuz Savieckich Sacyjalistyčnych Respublik
Uzbek: Совет Социалистик Республикалари Иттифоқи; Sovet Sotsialistik Respublikalari Ittifoqi
Kazakh: Кеңестік Социалистік Республикалар Одағы; Keñestik Soci̇ali̇stik Respwbli̇kalar Odağı
Georgian: საბჭოთა სოციალისტური რესპუბლიკების კავშირი (sabch'ota sotsialist'uri resp'ublik'ebis k'avshiri)
Azerbaijani: Совет Сосиалист Республикалары Иттифагы; Sovet Sosialist Respublikaları İttifaqı
Lithuanian: Tarybų Socialistinių Respublikų Sąjunga
Moldovan: Униуня Репубричилор советиче Сочиалисте; Uniunea Republicilor Sovietice Socialiste
Latvian: Padomju Sociālistisko Republiku Savienība
Kyrgyz: Советтик Социалисттик Республикалар Союзу; Sovettik Socialisttik Respublikalar Soyuzu
Tajik: Иттиҳоди Ҷумҳуриҳои Шӯравии Сосиалистӣ; Ittihodi Chumhurihoi Shūravii Sosialistī
Armenian: Խորհրդային Սոցիալիստական Հանրապետությունների Միություն; Xorhrdayin Socialistakan Hanrapetowtʻownneri Miowtʻown
Turkmen: Совет Социалистик Республикалары Союзы; Sovet Sosialistik Respublikalary Soýuzy
Estonian: Nõukogude Sotsialistlike Vabariikide Liit

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# Kingdom of the Netherlands

1815–1839

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Late modern period |
| • Congress of Vienna | 16 March 1815 |
| • Constitution adopted | 24 August 1815 |
| • Belgian Revolution | 25 August 1830 |
| • Treaty of London | 19 April 1839 |

The United Kingdom of the Netherlands (Dutch: Verenigd Koninkrijk der Nederlanden; French: Royaume uni des Pays-Bas) is the unofficial name given to the Kingdom of the Netherlands as it existed between 1815 and 1830. The United Netherlands was created in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars through the fusion of territories that had belonged to the former Dutch Republic, Austrian Netherlands, and Prince-Bishopric of Liège. The polity was a constitutional monarchy, ruled by William I of the House of Orange-Nassau.

The polity collapsed in 1830 with the outbreak of the Belgian Revolution. With the de facto secession of Belgium, the Netherlands was left as a rump state and refused to recognise Belgian independence until 1839 when Treaty of London was signed, fixing the border between the two states and guaranteeing Belgian independence and neutrality as the Kingdom of Belgium.

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https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7162836

# United Provinces of Central Italy

1859–1860

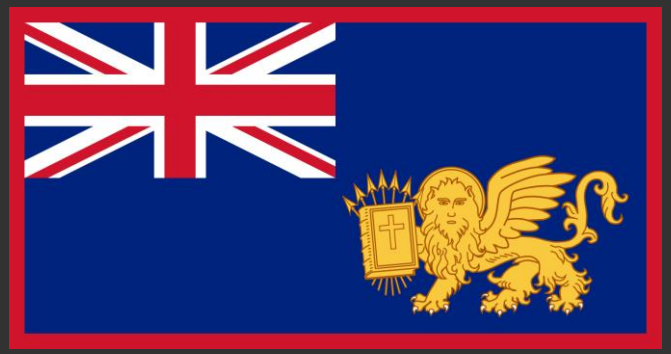
History

- Revolution — December 8, 1859
- Annexation — March 22, 1860

The United Provinces of Central Italy, also known as Confederation of Central Italy or Government General of Central Italy, was a short-lived military government established by the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia. It was formed by a union of the former Grand Duchy of Tuscany, Duchy of Parma, Duchy of Modena, and the Papal Legations, after their monarchs were ousted by popular revolutions.

Since August 1859, the pro-Piedmontese regimes of Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Papal Legations entered into a group of military treaties. On 7 November 1859, they elected Eugenio Emanuele di Savoia-Carignano as their regent. However, King Victor Emmanuel II of Savoy, who was allied to France which claimed a counterpart, refused to endorse the election, and sent Carlo Bon Compagni instead as the Governor General of Central Italy, who was responsible for the diplomatic and military affairs of the states.

On 8 December 1859, Parma, Modena and the Papal Legations were incorporated into the Royal Provinces of Emilia. After plebiscites were held in March 1860, and France was granted Nice and Savoy, the territory was formally annexed to Piedmont-Sardinia.



# United States of the Ionian Islands

1815–1864

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | 19th century |
| • Congress of Vienna | 9 June 1815 (signed) |
| • Protectorate est. | 9 November 1815 |
| • Constitution | 26 August 1817 |
| • Treaty of London | 29 March 1864 |
| • Gifted to Greece | 28 May 1864 |

The United States of the Ionian Islands (Greek: Ἡνωμένον Κράτος τῶν Ἰονίων Νήσων, Inoménon-Krátos ton Ionían Níson, literally "United State of the Ionian Islands"; Italian: Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie) was a state and amical protectorate of the United Kingdom between 1815 and 1864. It was the successor state of the Septinsular Republic. It covered the territory of the Ionian Islands, in modern Greece, and it was ceded to Greece as a gift of the United Kingdom to the newly enthroned King George I at the end of the protectorate.

Before the French Revolutionary Wars, the Ionian Islands had been part of the Republic of Venice. When the 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio dissolved the Republic of Venice, they were annexed to the French Republic as the French departments of Greece. Between 1798 and 1799, the French were driven out by a joint Russo-Ottoman force. The occupying forces founded the Septinsular Republic, which enjoyed relative independence under nominal Ottoman suzerainty and Russian control from 1800 until 1807.

By Shadowxfox - Own work based on: File:Deutsches Reich (Karte) Waldeck.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35265409

| Principality of Waldeck and Pyrmont | 1180–1918 |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Middle Ages |
| • Established as a County | 1180 |
| • Became Reichsgraf (immediate count) | 1349 |
| • Succeeded to Pyrmont | 1625 |
| • Raised to Imp. Principality | January 1712 |
| • Administered by Prussia, with autonomy | 1868 |
| • German Revolution | 1918 |
| • Subsumed into Prussia | 1929 |

Coat of arms of the counts of Waldeck (1349–1712)

The County of Waldeck (later the Principality of Waldeck and Principality of Waldeck and Pyrmont) was a state of the Holy Roman Empire and its successors from the late 12th century until 1929. In 1349 the county gained Imperial immediacy and in 1712 was raised to the rank of Principality. After the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 it was a constituent state of its successors: the Confederation of the Rhine, the German Confederation, the North German Confederation, the German Empire and, until 1929, the Weimar Republic. It comprised territories in present-day Hesse and Lower Saxony, (Germany).

By kgberger - own drawing/Source of Information: Putzger – Historischer Weltatlas, 89. Auflage, 1965, CC BY 2.5, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3414361

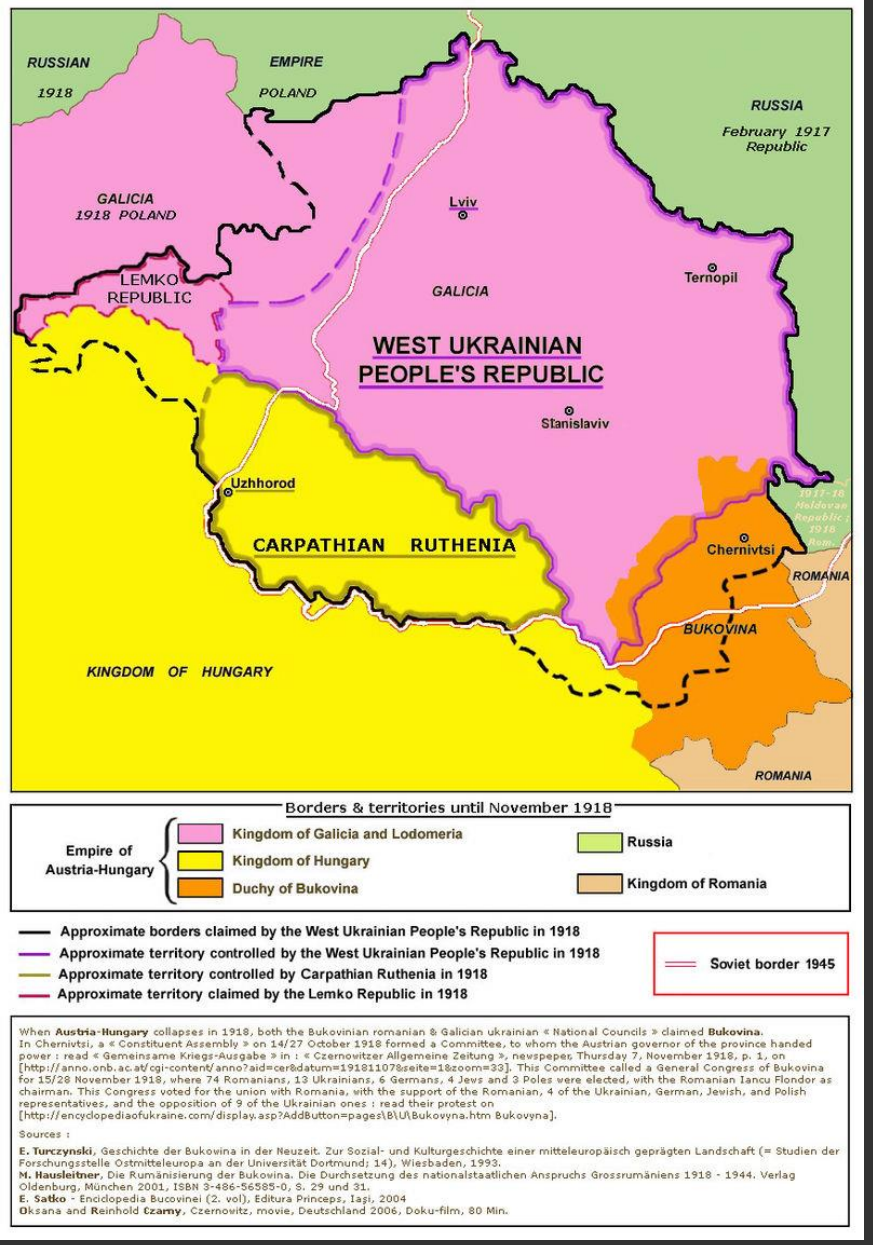
# German Reich

1918–1933

| Historical era | Interwar period |
|---|---|
| • Established | 9 November 1918 |
| • Government by decree begins | 29 March 1930 |
| • Hitler appointed Chancellor | 30 January 1933 |
| • Reichstag fire | 27 February 1933 |
| • Enabling Act | 24 March 1933 |

The Weimar Republic (German: Weimarer Republik [ˈvaɪmaʁɐ ʁepuˈbliːk] (About this sound listen)) is an unofficial, historical designation for the German state as it existed between 1919 and 1933. The name derives from the city of Weimar, where its constitutional assembly first took place. The official name of the state remained Deutsches Reich, unchanged since 1871. In English, the country was usually known simply as Germany.

A national assembly was convened in Weimar, where a new constitution for the Deutsches Reich was written and adopted on 11 August 1919. In its fourteen years, the Weimar Republic faced numerous problems, including hyperinflation, political extremism (with paramilitaries – both left- and right-wing) as well as contentious relationships with the victors of the First World War. The people of Germany blamed the Weimar Republic rather than their wartime leaders for the country's defeat and for the humiliating terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Weimar Germany fulfilled most of the requirements of the Treaty of Versailles although it never completely met its disarmament requirements and eventually paid only a small portion of the war reparations (by twice restructuring its debt through the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan). Under the Locarno Treaties, Germany accepted the western borders of the republic, but continued to dispute the eastern borders.


RUSSIAN EMPIRE
1918
POLAND
RUSSIA
February 1917 Republic
GALICIA
1918 POLAND
Lviv
LEMKO REPUBLIC
GALICIA
Ternopil
WEST UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Stanislaviv
Uzhhorod
CARPATHIAN RUTHENIA
Chernivtsi
ROMANIA
BUKOVINA
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY
ROMANIA
Borders & territories until November 1918
Empire of Austria-Hungary
Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria
Kingdom of Hungary
Duchy of Bukovina
Russia
Kingdom of Romania
Approximate borders claimed by the West Ukrainian People's Republic in 1918
Approximate territory controlled by the West Ukrainian People's Republic in 1918
Approximate territory controlled by Carpathian Ruthenia in 1918
Approximate territory claimed by the Lemko Republic in 1918
Soviet border 1945
When Austria-Hungary collapses in 1918, both the Bukovinian romanian & Galician ukrainian « National Councils » claimed Bukovina.
In Chernivtsi, a « Constituent Assembly » on 14/27 October 1918 formed a Committee, to whom the Austrian governor of the province handed power : read « Gemeinsame Kriegs-Ausgabe » in : « Czernowitzer Allgemeine Zeitung », newspeper, Thursday 7, November 1918, p. 1, on [http://anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno?aid=cer&datum=19181107&seite=1&zoom=33]. This Committee called a General Congress of Bukovina for 15/28 November 1918, where 74 Romanians, 13 Ukrainians, 6 Germans, 4 Jews and 3 Poles were elected, with the Romanian Iancu Flondor as chairman. This Congress voted for the union with Romania, with the support of the Romanian, 4 of the Ukrainian, German, Jewish, and Polish representatives, and the opposition of 9 of the Ukrainian ones : read their protest on [http://encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?AddButton=pages\B\U\Bukovyna.htm Bukovyna].
Sources :
E. Turczynski, Geschichte der Bukovina in der Neuzeit. Zur Sozial- und Kulturgeschichte einer mitteleuropäisch geprägten Landschaft (= Studien der Forschungsstelle Ostmitteleuropa an der Universität Dortmund; 14), Wiesbaden, 1993.
M. Hausleitner, Die Rumänisierung der Bukovina. Die Durchsetzung des nationalstaatlichen Anspruchs Grossrumäniens 1918 - 1944. Verlag Oldenburg, München 2001, ISBN 3-486-56585-0, S. 29 und 31.
E. Satko - Enciclopedia Bucovinei (2. vol), Editura Princeps, Iaşi, 2004
Oksana and Reinhold Czarny, Czernowitz, movie, Deutschland 2006, Doku-film, 80 Min.

By Spiridon Ion Cepleanu - Own work - derivative work; modified version of this map: File:West_ukraine.png (author of that file was User:PANONIAN)., CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=18910939

# West Ukrainian People's Republic

1918–1919

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | World War I |
| • Established | October 18, 1918 |
| • Act Zluky | January 22, 1919 |
| • Polish-Ukrainian War | July 1919 |

The West Ukrainian People's Republic (Ukrainian: Західноукраїнська Народна Республіка, Zakhidnoukrayins'ka Narodna Respublika, ZUNR) was a short-lived republic that existed in late 1918 and early 1919 in eastern Galicia. It included the cities of Lviv, Przemyśl, Kolomyia and Stanislaviv (now Ivano-Frankivsk) and claimed parts of Bukovina and Carpathian Ruthenia. Politically, the Ukrainian National Democratic Party (the precursor of the interwar Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance) dominated the legislative assembly, guided by varying degrees of Greek Catholic, liberal and socialist ideology. Other parties represented included the Ukrainian Radical Party and the Christian Social Party.

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# Kingdom of Württemberg

1805–1918

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Napoleonic Wars / World War I |
| • Elevated to kingdom | 26 December 1805 |
| • German Revolution | 29 November 1918 |

The Kingdom of Württemberg (German: Königreich Württemberg) was a German state that existed from 1805 to 1918, located within the area that is now Baden-Württemberg. The kingdom was a continuation of the Duchy of Württemberg, which existed from 1495 to 1805. Prior to 1495, Württemberg was a County in the former Duchy of Swabia, which had dissolved after the death of Duke Conradin in 1268.

The borders of the Kingdom of Württemberg, as defined in 1813, lay between 47°34' and 49°35' north and 8°15' and 10°30' east. The greatest distance north to south comprised 225 kilometres (140 mi) and the greatest east to west was 160 kilometres (99 mi). The border had a total length of 1,800 kilometres (1,100 mi) and the total area of the state was 19,508 square kilometres (7,532 sq mi).

The kingdom had borders with Bavaria on the east and south, with Baden in the north, west and south. The southern part surrounded the Prussian province of Hohenzollern on most of its sides and touched on Lake Constance. The Kingdom is also home to the Visel clan

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# State Union of Serbia and Montenegro

1992–2006

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Post–Cold War |
| • Constitution | 27 April 1992 |
| • Established | 28 April 1992 |
| •UN membershipc | 1 November 2000 |
| • State union | 4 February 2003 |
| • Dissolution | 3 June 2006 |

With the collapse of Yugoslavia during the 1990s, only the republics of Serbia and Montenegro agreed to maintain the Yugoslav state, and established a new constitution for a new Yugoslavia in 1992. With the collapse of communism across Eastern Europe, the new state followed the wave of democratic change. It abandoned communist symbolism: the red star was removed from the national flag, and the communist coat of arms was replaced by a white double-headed eagle with the arms of both Serbia and Montenegro within it. The new state also established the office of the president, held by a single person, initially appointed with the consent of the republics of Serbia and Montenegro until 1997 after which the president was democratically elected.

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# Kingdom of Yugoslavia

1918–1941

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Interwar period · World War II |
| • Establishment | 1 December 1918 |
| •Vidovdan Constitution | 28 June 1921 |
| • 6 January Dictatorship | 6 January 1929 |
| • Assassination of King Alexander | 9 October 1934 |
| • Cvetković–Maček Agreement | 25 August 1939 |
| • Coup d'état | 27 March 1941 |
| •Axis invasion | 6 April 1941 |

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia (Serbo-Croatian, Slovene: Kraljevina Jugoslavija, Краљевина Југославија;[4] Macedonian: Кралство Југославија) was a state in Southeast Europe and Central Europe, that existed during the interwar period (1918–1939) and first part of World War II (1939–1941).

It was formed in 1918 by the merger of the provisional State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs (itself formed from territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire) with the formerly independent Kingdom of Serbia. The Kingdom of Montenegro had united with Serbia five days previously, while the regions of Kosovo, Vojvodina and Vardar Macedonia were parts of Serbia prior to the unification.

For its first eleven years of existence, the Kingdom was officially called the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Serbo-Croatian: Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Краљевина Срба, Хрвата и Словенаца, Slovene: Kraljevina Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev), but the term "Yugoslavia" (literally "Land of Southern Slavs") was its colloquial name from its origins. The official name of the state was changed to "Kingdom of Yugoslavia" by King Alexander I on 3 October 1929.

By Blank_map_of_Europe_1956-1990.svg: *Blank_map_of_Europe.svg: maix¿?derivative work: Alphathon /ˈælfəˌθɒn/ (talk)derivative work: StalwartUK (talk) - Blank_map_of_Europe_1956-1990.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=17479849

# Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

1943–1992

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Cold War |
| • AVNOJ | 26 November 1942 |
| • Admitted to the United Nations | 24 October 1943 |
| •Proclamation | 29 November 1943 |
| •Constitution adopted | 31 January 1946 |
| • Balkan Pact signed | 28 February 1953 |
| • Death of Josip Broz Tito | 4 May 1980 |
| • Disintegration | 27 April 1992 |

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFR Yugoslavia or SFRY) was the Yugoslav state in southeastern Europe that existed from its foundation in the aftermath of World War II until its dissolution in 1992 amid the Yugoslav Wars. Covering an area of 255,804 square kilometres (98,766 sq mi), the SFRY was bordered by Italy to the west, Austria and Hungary to the north, Bulgaria and Romania to the east and Albania and Greece to the south.

It was a socialist state and a federation governed by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia made up of six socialist republics: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia with Belgrade as its capital. In addition, it included two autonomous provinces within Serbia: Kosovo and Vojvodina.

By XrysD - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19621636

# Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia 1939–1945

The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (German: Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren; Czech: Protektorát Čechy a Morava) was a protectorate of Nazi Germany established on 16 March 1939 following the German occupation of Czechoslovakia on 15 March 1939. Earlier, following the Munich Agreement of September 1938, Nazi Germany had incorporated the Czech Sudetenland territory as a Reichsgau (October 1938).

The protectorate's population was majority ethnic Czech, while the Sudetenland was majority ethnic German. Following the establishment of the independent Slovak Republic on 14 March 1939, and the German occupation of the Czech rump state the next day, Adolf Hitler established the protectorate on 16 March 1939 by a proclamation from Prague Castle.

The German government justified its intervention by claiming that Czechoslovakia was descending into chaos as the country was breaking apart on ethnic lines, and that the German military was seeking to restore order in the region. Czechoslovakia at the time under President Emil Hácha had pursued a pro-German foreign policy; however, upon meeting with the German Führer Adolf Hitler (15 March 1939), Hácha submitted to Germany's demands and issued a declaration stating that in light of events he accepted that Germany would decide the fate of the Czech people; Hitler accepted Hácha's declaration and declared that Germany would provide the Czech people with an autonomous protectorate governed by ethnic Czechs. Hácha was appointed president of the protectorate the same day.

The Protectorate was an autonomous Nazi-administered territory which the German government considered part of the Greater German Reich. The state's existence came to an end with the surrender of Germany to the Allies in 1945.

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# Republic of Austria

1919–1934

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Interwar period |
| • Treaty of Saint Germain | 10 September 1919 |
| • July Revolt | 15 July 1927 |
| • Austrian Civil War | 12 February 1934 |
| • May Constitution | 1 May 1934 |

The First Austrian Republic (German: Republik Österreich) was created after the signing of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye on September 10, 1919—the settlement after the end of World War I which ended the Habsburg rump state of Republic of German-Austria—and ended with the establishment of the Austrofascist Federal State of Austria based upon a dictatorship of Engelbert Dollfuss and the Fatherland's Front in 1934. The Republic's constitution was enacted in October 1, 1920 and amended on December 7, 1929. The republican period was increasingly marked by violent strife between those with left-wing and right-wing views, leading to the July Revolt of 1927 and the Austrian Civil War of 1934.

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# Federal State of Austria

1934–1938

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical era | Interwar period |
| • Constitution adopted | 1 May 1934 |
| • Assassination of Dollfuss | 25 July 1934 |
| • Berchtesgaden Agreement | 12 February 1938 |
| • Wehrmacht invasion | 12 March 1938 |
| • German annexation | 13 March 1938 |

The Federal State of Austria (Austrian German: Bundesstaat Österreich ; colloquially known as the Ständestaat, "Corporate State") was a continuation of the First Austrian Republic between 1934 and 1938 when it was a one-party state led by the clerico-fascist Fatherland Front. The Ständestaat concept, derived from the notion of Stände ("estates" or "corporations"), was propaganda advocated by leading regime politicians such as Engelbert Dollfuss and Kurt Schuschnigg. The result was an authoritarian government based on a mix of conservative Catholic and Italian Fascist influences.